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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

" *Do thou, great Liberty! inſpire our ſouls,*
" *And make our lives in thy poſſeſſion happy;*
" *Or our deaths glorious in thy juſt defence.*"

ADDISON'S CATO."

IF we allow ourſelves to reflect, we ſhall find the preſent moment a very critical one. On our virtue and exertions, at this time, depends our ſucceſs in the juſt and great conteſt in which we are engaged; and, conſequently, the happineſs of ourſelves and our poſterity. Hitherto we have been favoured, in a peculiar manner, by Providence; and the progreſs we have made, in founding a great and independent empire, on the baſis of religious and civil liberty, to be an aſylum for the virtuous and oppreſſed, has far exceeded the expectation of the moſt ſanguine amongſt us. We have ſurmounted difficulties that were thought inſuperable; we have encountered dangers that would have deterred a people embarked in a leſs righteous cauſe: By our determined firmneſs and perſeverance, in the purſuit of our object, we have drawn upon us the eyes, and excited the admiration of the whole world; and have already acquired no inconſiderable portion of that glory and fame, which, in the annals of mankind, will be annexed to the character of a people, who have nobly dared to attempt ſo arduous a taſk, and who, in ſpite of every obſtacle, ſhall accompliſh it. Thoſe circumſtances that milit ted ſtrongly againſt us at the commencement of the war, and from which we had the moſt to fear, gradually vaniſhed, and now no longer exiſt: We have regular organized governments, a well diſciplined army, with a great and illuſtrious General at their head, and a brave, hardy yeomanry, from which it may at all times be recruited; a powerful and magnanimous Prince, whoſe intereſts are intimately blended with our own, is our ally; and we inhabit a plentiful country, abounding with every neceſſary of life; a country fruitful in reſources, and capable of furniſhing ſupplies of proviſion for a very numerous army. The greateſt part of the difficulties we have experienced in ſupporting the army have not ariſen from a failure of our reſources, but from the proper meaſures for calling them forth not being adopted: In our preſent ſituation, an attention to the army ought to be our principal concern. We ſhould ſee that our ſeveral quotas of men be compleated, and that they be well cloathed, well ſupplied, and generouſly rewarded: The neceſſary means ſhould be uſed for retaining in the army, during the war, the troops belonging to this State that were inliſted for ſeven months, and whoſe time of ſervice will expire in January next. To enable us to accompliſh theſe great and important ends, funds ſhould immediately be provided for the redemption of the new Continental money; and this ſhould, without delay, be exchanged for that now in circulation, at one for forty, which would have a direct tendency to appreciate the old Continental money, while in circulation, to that ſtandard, and place the new on a par with ſpecie. The Land-Office ſhould be inſtantly opened in this State, for the purpoſes mentioned in the Preamble to the Bill for eſtabliſhing a Land-Office, &c. publiſhed for conſideration by the late Aſſembly; namely, That "it is neceſſary that ſpeedy and "effectual ſteps be taken for aſcertaining the terms on "which the unlocated lands, within the limits of this "State, may be ſettled, and a property therein, or in "any part thereof, may be acquired by individuals; "and that full and ample juſtice may be done to the officers and ſoldiers of the army belonging to this State, "to whom the public faith is pledged, for conveying certain portions thereof at the end of the war; and that "the remainder may be diſtributed to ſuch ſober and induſtrious perſons as are willing to plant the ſame; and "from a deſire of encouraging the ſettlement of the State, "and creating a fund for the purpoſes of government "and carrying on the war, and in eaſe of the taxes which "muſt be collected and raiſed for this purpoſe on the inhabitants." The diſtricts and tracts of land, appropriated to the troops in the fœderal army belonging to this State, ſhould be ſet apart and reſerved for them, as ſoon as poſſible; and the remainder of the vacant and unappropriated lands diſpoſed of to ſuch perſons as might be deſirous of purchaſing the ſame. The money iſſued by the authority of this State ſhould be receivable in payment for ſuch lands, at the ſame rate as ſpecie, which would reſtore it to full credit. The advantages that would attend the ſpeedy opening of the Land-Office are numerous: By that means our frontiers would be ſtrengthened; emigrations from the State be prevented; the lands reſerved for the ſoldiery improved in value; the army ſatisfied and pleaſed; the ſoldiers raiſed by the State, for a ſhort period of time, induced to continue in the ſervice during the war, and enliſtments of others more readily obtained; agriculture be promoted; an additional credit given to our State money; and a revenue obtained. When the diſtricts reſerved for the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line are to be ſurveyed and ſet apart, Commiſſioners, nominated by the line, might attend on their behalf.

Another matter that has been ſuggeſted to me, as a meaſure that would have a very beneficial tendency, with reſpect to the army in particular and the public at large, is the taking off the embargo on proviſions; provided that, on exporting any given quantity, the exporter ſhall deliver, into a magazine appointed for the reception thereof, a certain proportionate quantity for the uſe of the army; to be paid for the ſame by the public, at the market price. The very plentiful harveſt we have had this year leaves us no reaſon to apprehend that a ſcarcity will be occaſioned by opening our ports; and the exuberant appearance of the country, and the fineneſs of the ſeaſon at preſent, afford a moſt pleaſing proſpect of a great abundance of grain for the enſuing campaign. By taking off the embargo, the exportation of ſpecie will be, in a great degree, prevented; which, if continued much longer, muſt be productive of very miſchievous conſequences. If we need any additional motives, as an inducement to open our ports for the exportation of proviſions, the circumſtance of the Delaware State having adopted the meaſure, thereby counteracting the deſign of the embargo almoſt as effectually as if this State had concurred with them, ſeems to be a very ample one. And here I cannot avoid lamenting the want of a ſufficient power in Congreſs to direct and enforce the execution of ſuch plans, as ſhall appear to them neceſſary to be carried into effect by all or any number of the States, conjunctly: Mere *recommendations* of Congreſs may be diſregarded, as has been the caſe with reſpect to the embargo in the Delaware State, by which means any one State may, in order to anſwer its own particular purpoſes, deſtroy the good effect of ſchemes calculated for the advantage of the whole.

The intention of publiſhing laws for conſideration is with a view that every citizen may have an opportunity of ſuggeſting ſuch improvements as he ſhall think may be made: And when a private perſon holds up his opinion to the public with modeſty and candour, he may poſſibly render eſſential ſervice to his country, and he can ſcarcely injure it. Impreſſed with this ſentiment, I ſubmit the foregoing to their tribunal. HORATIUS.

November 28, 1780.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Eſquire,

PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congreſs of the United States of America, by their reſolve of the eighteenth day of October laſt, did recommend in the following words, to wit.

" WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, the " Father of all mercies, amidſt the viciſſitudes and cala" mities of war, to beſtow bleſſings on the people of " theſe ſtates, which call for their devout and thankful " acknowledgments, more eſpecially in the late remark" able interpoſition of his watchful providence, in reſcu" ing the perſon of our commander in chief and the " army from imminent dangers, at the moment when " treaſon was ripened for execution; in proſpering the " labours of the huſbandman, and cauſing the earth to " yield its increaſe in plentiful harveſts; and above all, " in continuing to us the enjoyment of the goſpel of " peace:

" It is therefore recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to " ſet apart Thurſday, the ſeventh day of December next, " to be obſerved as a day of public THANKSGIVING " AND PRAYER; that all the people may aſſemble on " that day to celebrate the praiſes of our Divine Benefac" tor; to confeſs our unworthineſs of the leaſt of his fa" vours, and to offer our fervent ſupplications to the God " of all grace, that it may pleaſe him to pardon our " heinous tranſgreſſions and incline our hearts for the " future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our " brethren who are anywiſe afflicted or diſtreſſed; to ſmile " upon our huſbandry and trade; to direct our public " councils and lead our forces by land and ſea to victory; " to take our illuſtrious ally under his ſpecial protection, " and favour our joint councils and exertions for the " eſtabliſhment of ſpeedy and permanent peace; to cheriſh " all ſchools and ſeminaries of education, and to cauſe " the knowledge of Chriſtianity to ſpread over all the " earth."

WHEREFORE, as well in reſpect of the ſaid recommendation of Congreſs, as the plain dictates of duty, to acknowledge the favour and goodneſs of Providence, and implore its further protection; WE do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people of Pennſylvania, to ſet apart THURSDAY, the ſeventh day of December next, for the pious purpoſes expreſſed in the ſaid reſolve, and that they abſtain from all labour on that day.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the Hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Tenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit townſhip, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter.

One Thouſand and Fifty-five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter.

* 4 w. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

United States Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give notice to all perſons, who have purchaſed tickets in the third claſs in this City, that they are now ready to renew the ſame in the fourth claſs.—All tickets not renewed in ſix weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH-STREET,

The third door from the corner of Fifth-ſtreet.

For particulars, apply to

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 21, 1780.

THE report made yeſterday on the Petition of GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant in the 10th Pennſylvania regiment, praying to be divorced from his Wife HESTER, by reaſon of her infidelity and infamous conduct, &c. was read the ſecond time, and being conſidered, it was

Reſolved, That the ſaid Giles Hicks be permitted to bring in a bill to divorce him from his ſaid wife Heſter, agreeable to the prayer of his petition, he, the ſaid Giles Hicks, giving previous notice of his deſign and this permiſſion, at leaſt three weeks, in the public news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, intituled, *The Pennſylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiſer.*

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

In conſequence of the above reſolve, I do hereby give public notice, that I have petitioned the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for a Divorce from Heſter Hicks, alias M'Daniel; for which purpoſe a bill is depending before the Houſe, of which ſaid Heſter Hicks, alias M'Daniel, may take notice, in order to make her objections, if any ſhe hath, why ſaid bill ſhould not be paſſed into a law.

GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant,
10th Pennſylvania Regiment.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New Jerſey, ſon of John Hunt, deceaſed, late Agent of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, and purchaſer of a propriety or 24th part of Eaſt-Jerſey, hath, for ſome time paſt, undertaken to diſpoſe of the intereſts intruſted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the leaſt colour of title; and hath alſo entered into ſundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, reſpecting the ſaid propriety;----by which means unwary perſons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no conſideration or future recompence in law or equity from ſaid lands. And as I am one of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, and have alſo purchaſed of the ſaid John Hunt, deceaſed, in the year 1766, one-ſixth part of the ſaid propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to aſſure the intended purchaſers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the Weſt Jerſey Society, and his powers are extinguiſhed by his death:---That the ſaid John Hunt, who died at Wincheſter, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jerſey, will paſs the eſtate to the deviſees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his ſon, Doctor Hunt; and of courſe, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premiſes above deſcribed. And whereas, being the only perſon in America intereſted in the eſtate of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joſeph Ball, of Batſto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to ſaid Society, and it now appearing to me that the ſaid Ball has been concerned with ſundry perſons, who are in cuſtody in this city, in ſhipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reaſon to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the ſaid Society, contrary to the truſt I repoſed in him, I do revoke the ſaid Power, and forbid all perſons poſſeſſing or cutting timber off any of ſaid lands under the ſaid Doctor John Hunt, ſaid Ball, or any other perſon; and do give this notice to all treſpaſſers on the lands of the ſaid Society, that I ſhall proſecute them with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jerſey will be pleaſed to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from ſaid lands, and they ſhall be paid, ſo as to ſave the property from being plundered and deſtroyed for very trifling ſums.

JOSEPH REED.

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their paſt favours, and hopes, by his attention to buſineſs, for a continuance of their cuſtom, at that commodious and long accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the moſt commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my houſe, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requeſted to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. † DENNIS M'CARTHY.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

HEINICCIUS gives an excellent account of the great care taken by the ancient Romans, in framing and promulgating their laws.* This promulgation, as he explains it, was the propoſing of them, after they had been debated in the Senate, to the people, that they might read and weigh them, in order to determine whether they ſhall paſs into laws. This Roman practice has been happily revived by the Conſtitution of this State, and, among other good effects, it renders ignorance of the law much more inexcuſable. In England, all the promulgation of their acts of parliament conſiſts in the paſſing of a bill through the Houſe of Lords and the Houſe of Commons, where every ſubject is conſidered as preſent, either perſonally or by repreſentative.

Taking advantage of this publication of bills depending before the Aſſembly, and exerciſing the privilege of examining the proceedings of the Legiſlature, ſecured to every citizen of the State by the conſtitution, the writer of theſe paragraphs propoſes to make ſome remarks on a bill lately publiſhed, intituled, "An Act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of the State, in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

The ſcheme and proviſions of this bill will be firſt examined, afterwards the expreſſion of it.

The deſign of the Legiſlature is, to make good to the officers and privates, ſeverally, the loſſes they have ſuffered in their pay by the depreciation of our paper money. For this purpoſe the firſt enacting clauſe appoints auditors, who are to proceed to camp, and there to eſtimate the ſame, and give to each individual a certificate, ſetting forth in ſpecie the arrears he was intitled to on the firſt day of Auguſt laſt. But wherefore appoint new and extraordinary auditors, at a great and certain expence? Why may not the preſent auditors of public accounts be charged with this buſineſs alſo? Is this the œconomy which ſome perſons talk ſo much of? Perhaps it will be ſaid, that theſe accounts can only be adjuſted at camp. This, however, may be queſtioned; for unleſs it be neceſſary for the auditors to ſee each officer and ſoldier, the ſervice may be better done in Philadelphia, where the muſter-rolls and pay-rolls of the army are lodged. If it be neceſſary that theſe military auditors proceed to the main army, muſt they not alſo viſit the Pennſylvania troops at Pittsburgh and other poſts? Suppoſe, however, a trip to camp would promote the buſineſs, why may not the preſent auditors be ſent thither? The public is ſick of the multiplying of officers and expences without cauſe.

In the progreſs of the bill, the confiſcated eſtates, yet remaining unſold or unappropriated, are declared and conſidered, as a ſufficient fund to ſatisfy theſe deficiences in the pay of the Pennſylvania line. If the forfeited real eſtates under the care of the Agents were ſo much clear property, they would fall far ſhort of the ſums, which on the plan of this bill would be due to the Pennſylvania troops. But embarraſſed, as ſome may be, with diſputes about the titles, and dipped or wholly merged in debt as are others, they would prove ſo very unequal, that if this bill paſs in its preſent ſhape, the Aſſembly will be chargeable, hereafter, with amuſing and deceiving the ſoldiery. Nor will it ſave the character of the members, to alledge that they were miſtaken, unleſs it appear, that proper meaſures had been uſed to gain information. The Houſe ſhould alſo know, that few of the creditors of the attainted, who have obtained decrees for their demands in the Supreme Court, have yet called on the Treaſurer for payment. They wait for ſome relief from the Legiſlature, as to the depreciation. Such debts, in the State of Delaware, if of long ſtanding, have been diſcharged after the rate of 60 for one; and here, ſomething like this is expected. So that, a few months hence, a large and urgent demand on the part of theſe creditors ſhould be provided for; a demand, which the forfeitures now left will not ſatisfy. It cannot be meaned, that eſtates, which may hereafter be forfeited, ſhall be conſidered as part of this propoſed fund, as it would be againſt the policy of the law, to make grants of this nature before conviction. Such a conſtruction would intereſt the grantees to promote attainders and confiſcations; which is odious, even in idea. It will be quite enough to prevent, as the bill doth, the full exerciſe of pardon, and its effects, in reſtoring the eſtates of the preſent attainted perſons, without going farther and obſtructing the public mercy towards future offenders. For a forfeiture, once given to the army, would be placed out of the reach of either the executive or legiſlative power.

The bill veſts the forfeited eſtates in commiſſioners, and directs a valuation by appraiſers, appointed on the part of the ſtate, and on the part of the army, according to the prices they would have ſold for, in ſpecie, in 1774. After this, the commiſſioners are to ſell them to the perſon who firſt offers the price ſet, but the certificates of the officers and ſoldiers are to be the only tender or conſideration. -- This mode of valuing lands and houſes will, perhaps, bring imputations on the commiſſioners and valuators, as they are ſtiled; but they will hardly eſcape cenſure, if any of their connexions or friends ſhall be the purchaſers. How will the creditors of eſtates, greatly involved, be ſatisfied with this appraiſement, according to the value in 1774, apparently ordered to appreciate the pay of the army at their expence?

Is the notion well founded, that ſuch a valuation of forfeited real eſtates would be for the benefit of the army, rather than the ſale by auction hitherto uſed? The price of houſes and lands has certainly riſen ſince the year 1774; but have the forfeited eſtates ſold for the prices which their poſſeſſors might then have gotten for them? Generally they have not; tho' in ſome inſtances, owing to competition and miſtake of the buyers, they may; and there are good reaſons to be given for this under-ſale. The ſuppoſed chance of the conteſt with Britain; the diſlike which many have to bid for them, and other cauſes, are too obvious to be dwelled upon. It muſt be admitted, by thoſe who take time to reflect on this ſubject, that a ſale at auction would be at leaſt as beneficial to the Pennſylvania line as this propoſed in the bill. It would alſo give the creditors, bidders and purchaſers fair play, and greater ſatisfaction. Strike out this part, and there will be no neceſſity to be at the expence of commiſſioners or appraiſers for this purpoſe. The lands may be ſold by Council, payable in the ſoldiers certificates, and deeds given in the uſual manner. The bill, in appointing theſe commiſſioners, breaks thro' the former regulations concerning forfeited eſtates, without providing for the conſequences. It had been limited, that debts againſt, and claims under, the attainted perſons ſhould be ſued for within ſix months after their eſtates ſhould be ſeverally advertiſed for ſale. But the bill deſtroys this limitation, and directs no other. It is probable, that various diſorders may enſue upon ſuch a departure from the former ſyſtem. Some inquiſitive perſons may perhaps aſk, Why employ any commiſſioners? Why take the management of theſe eſtates, however appropriated, out of the hands of the Council? Has the army found that board neglectful of its intereſts? or indiſpoſed to do them juſtice? It is ſcarcely worth while to obſerve that the Pennſylvania troops, ſome in one place, ſome in another, are a body rather inconveniently circumſtanced to appoint appraiſers or other repreſentatives; and that it is left unſettled, whether the privates ſhall be conſulted in the nomination. But the idea of appraiſers and commiſſioners, on their part, is very improper and inconvenient. The ſtate, a ſovereign power, is odly contraſted with its citizens in the field, as if they were diſtinct and co-ordinate parties. A ſtranger, from hence, would be led moſt injuriouſly to ſuppoſe that the ſtate, having heretofore broken faith with the army, has been reduced to do this, in order to quiet the minds of her abuſed and diſturbed ſoldiers.

However, ſuppoſe, for argument's ſake, this endeavour to appreciate the pay of the Pennſylvania line ſhould have the effect intended, and the prices at which the forfeited eſtates might have been ſold in 1774 aſcertained, yet a fund, ſo very inſufficient for the purpoſes of the bill, would be ſnapt up by thoſe officers or privates, who ſhould be ſo fortunate as to have their arrears firſt ſettled; for ſome muſt neceſſarily be preferred in order of time to others. Muſt the reſt put up with a leſs advantageous ſatisfaction? Such a diſparity would breed diſcontent; for, of all people ſoldiers are eaſieſt offended by unequal treatment.

After all, if the real eſtates appropriated for this uſe were to be ſold at vendue, and payment in money made to each officer and private, this would be much more likely to recompence in fact our very deſerving army, than any ſale wherein their certificates ſhould be the only tender; becauſe the ſums due to any one of them would not be equal to the purchaſe of the ſmalleſt lot of real eſtate. They would therefore be under a neceſſity to part with their vouchers, at ſuch prices as they might get, to enable other perſons to depoſit the neceſſary ſums. But what an opening doth this give for ſpeculation and abuſe! The Pennſylvania line, in their application to the late Aſſembly, foreſeeing this, as it would ſeem, deſired that the privates might not be allowed to transfer their certificates. By the bill, they are allowed to do this, as well as the officers. It would be indecent and unjuſtifiable to hint, that the deſign of the bill was to give an opportunity to intereſted men to make their fortunes out of this buſineſs; yet certainly it would be capable of the higheſt perverſion of this nature. But ſhall the good people of Pennſylvania, burdened and diſtreſſed as they are by the war, make a great and generous exertion to do juſtice to their citizens in the field, and have the mortification to ſee it intercepted and devoured by a ſwarm of locuſts?

A ſecond preamble follows the paragraphs already taken notice of, ſetting forth, that it may happen, that is to ſay, it is poſſible, that the forfeited eſtates may fall ſhort of the arrears of the Pennſylvania line, and thereupon it ſubjects the unappropriated and waſte lands of the State to ſurveys of ſo many acres, as ſhall, when valued in like manner as the confiſcated property, make good the deficiency. The nature of this valuation being no further explained, it is left uncertain, whether the waſte lands are to be ſet at the general price, at which the late Proprietaries diſtributed them in 1774, or if each tract ſhould be diſtinctly appraiſed at the price in ſpecie which it might have ſold for, at that period. The latter muſt have been deſigned. For if the ſtanding and general rate of the late Proprietaries were intended, the Legiſlature would certainly have expreſſed it in the Bill, and avoided the needleſs and improper appointment of appraiſers, on their part, to join others, named by the Pennſylvania line, for this purpoſe. It is obſervable, that no limits of time or place are ſet to theſe ſurveys. The public eſtate may be embarraſſed for years to come, under pretence that, during the war, the weſtern and northern extremities of the State cannot be conveniently examined; and the unpurchaſed, as well as purchaſed lands may be entered upon, without any regard to the claims of the Indians; both of which circumſtances merit attention. The tying up of the public lands from ſale and ſettlement will have obvious conſequences. Whilſt the Aſſignees of the army ſhall be making ſurveys of large quantities of land, ſelecting and locating every choice ſpot throughout the wilderneſs, the real and regular ſettlement of the back country muſt be at a full ſtand, and the increaſing inhabitants be forced to migrate elſewhere for habitations. Theſe engroſſers will inſiſt, and with great colour, that no Land-Office be opened for general ſale till the military rights be ſatisfied.

In anſwer to this laſt remark, we ſhall be referred to a clauſe in the Bill, by which the preſent, or any future Aſſembly, is enabled to reſume the mortgaged wilderneſs lands, upon paying off the unredeemed certificates in ſpecie. But will this be admitted, whilſt advantages are to be had by taking up lands; or will it be equal, to preclude ſome from benefits which others have had. If the army certificates may be fully and fairly diſcharged with ſpecie hereafter, of what uſe is it to make a better proviſion for their diſcharge at all? Why introduce a miſchievous and diſguſting inequality, among a very deſerving ſett of men, for no purpoſe?

Whilſt this matter is under conſideration, it may not be wholly amiſs to aſk, who is to defray the charges of theſe Commiſſioners on the part of the State, and on the part of the army, in exploring the woods and making theſe ſurveys? Their expences will probably be very large. If the lands of the State muſt be pledged to the Pennſylvania line, would it not be much cheaper and better to open the Land-Office, and direct the certificates of the ſoldiers to be received in payment. At all events, great care ſhould be taken to prevent intruſions on private property, city or town lots, under cover of military rights.

Section the laſt affords an obſervation. It directs the redeemed certificates to remain with the State Treaſurer, "ſubject to the orders of the General Aſſembly." But why not to be cancelled by the Aſſembly? Muſt the Aſſembly make a new law for that purpoſe? The anſwer to this will be, that they may do it by a reſolve. The writer of theſe remarks, however, looks upon the ſolemn and formal acts of the Legiſlature, as the proper and conſtitutional mode of exerting the great authority with which they are inveſted. Sudden and crude reſolves, he thinks, ought not nor do bind, in any caſe, to alter the known laws of the State, or give any new authority.

The ſcheme of this bill affords room for many other obſervations. Such as the little attention it pays to the other States in union. New-Jerſey has ſold her forfeited eſtates. Neither New-Jerſey, Delaware nor Maryland, have any waſte lands to pledge to their troops. Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut are deſtitute of ſuch a fund. The opportunity it would afford to ſpeculators to engroſs enormous quantities of back lands, is another difficulty. But the remarks on the general purpoſes of the bill ſhall be carried no further at this time. Suffice it to beg the readers further attention to what is conſidered by ſome as a capital and unaccountable omiſſion in their repreſentatives. To make this matter plain, it will be neceſſary to refer to the minutes of the laſt Aſſembly. By them it appears, that Colonel Johnſton, Colonel Humpton and Lieutenant Colonel Harman, the ſame gentlemen who have revived this buſineſs, in behalf of the Pennſylvania line, before the preſent houſe, preſented a memorial to them. A Committee was appointed to confer with theſe officers. The report of this Committee on the 21ſt of September laſt appears at large. They ſay, that "the officers of "the Pennſylvania line requeſt notes to be given for their "arrearages, on ſuch principles as appear to your Com- "mittee to be equitable and juſt. They deſire their ac- "counts to be adjuſted and liquidated, and the depre- "ciation to be made up to them, calculating it at the "periods at which they have received their pay, and *de- "ducting therefrom the prices of whatever refreſhments, and "other gratuities, they have received at different times from "the State, which were given to them in conſequence of the "depreciation.* They are ſenſible of the ſtate of our finances, and many of them would be ſatisfied without "receiving any money at preſent, but wiſh the faith of "the State to be pledged for their payment, when the "ſituation of our finances will admit, and in the mean "time for their accounts to be ſettled, and notes, payable "in ſpecie, to be given for their arrearages; thoſe to the "privates not to be negotiable, but thoſe of the officers "to be negotiable". To this very reaſonable requeſt, the late aſſembly moſt chearfully acceded; but the period of their exiſtence drawing near, they recommend the fulfillment of it to the immediate attention of the next General Aſſembly. The preſent Houſe have accordingly paid an early regard to the advice of their predeceſſors. The bill we have been conſidering is a full proof of this. Yet how altered from the modeſt requeſt of the Commiſſioners of the Pennſylvania line. How comes it that the bill contains no direction to the Auditors to enquire after any draughts of clothing, ſtores or extra proviſions, by the officers from the magazines of the United States? why are not the deductions, propoſed and expected by the troops, for the coſt of the refreſhments and clothing furniſhed by the State, ſet forth in explicit terms? why is it not ordered, that the iſſues of rum, ſugar, coffee, tea and tobacco, continued ever ſince March 1779 to the officers and privates, and the ſuits of clothes, provided for the commiſſioned officers, ſhall be allowed for, in ſtating theſe arrears? Some gentlemen in the Houſe may perhaps conſider this as a trifling matter, but if the vaſt ſums which have been drawn from the State treaſury, for theſe purpoſes, were looked into, it would ſtartle their conſtituents. Poſſeſſed of no proper materials, nor within reach of any, the writer of theſe reflections can only gueſs at the amount. If he may be allowed to gueſs, and call it Fifty Thouſand Pounds in ſpecie, it is certainly too much to give up, without knowing why, and in this indirect and covert manner. If we make the troops a preſent, let us have the credit of it. The gentlemen of the army, as appears by the minutes of the late Houſe of Aſſembly, aſked nothing like it. They were appriſed of the ſituation of the public finances, and did not even ſeek the land-ſecurity, which the bill propoſes. We wiſh, ſay they, "the faith of the State to be pledged for our payment, when the finances of the State will permit."

Can this omiſſion be a meer overſight of the preſent Members, or has their Clerk or Printer left out part of the bill? They muſt have read the votes of the laſt Aſſembly on this ſubject. How then has this buſineſs gone wrong? ſurely the Houſe can not be ignorant of the diſtreſs of our finances; nor can they be ſuppoſed to deſign at this hour of difficulty to ſaddle their conſtituents with a heavy debt, which was neither owing to nor expected by the Military; and to mortgage needleſly our public real eſtate, in order to ſecure and to pay it; thoſe lands out of which it was hoped to have drawn a revenue, in eaſe and aid of our taxes.

The further diſcuſſion of theſe queſtions would perhaps lead into great errors. They can be beſt anſwered by thoſe, who are qualifyed to ſatisfy the public.

Many uſeful obſervations may be made upon the expreſſion or wording of the bill. They muſt be poſtponed. In the mean time theſe haſty remarks are left to public conſideration.

* *Syntagma Antiquit. Romanorum, p.* 37, 38.

GRAND LODGE, *Philadelphia, Nov.* 29, 1780.

THE different Lodges, under the juriſdiction of the *Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania*, are requeſted to take Notice, that the *Monday preceding St. John's Day*, happening this Year to be *Chriſtmas Day*, the GRAND COMMUNICATION will be held on *Monday, the 18th Day of December*, in the Grand Lodge Room, Lodge-Alley, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and it is hoped the different Officers, who, by the wholeſome Rules of *Maſonry*, ought to be preſent, will be punctual in their attendance, as matters of very general importance to the whole Fraternity will be laid before them.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
WM. MOORE SMITH, D. G. Secr'y.

Newport, November 22, 1780.

TAKEN UP by the ſubſcriber in Newport, Newcaſtle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a cheſnut colour, with a ſmall ſtar, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be diſcovered. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 2d of this inſtant December, from Charles Hayes's mill, in Germantown townſhip, A Brown MARE, with a ſwitch tail, half blooded, branded on the near buttock M S: Marked under the tail as if ſhe had been torn with a nail; between 4 and 5 years old, a natural trotter; has a little white on one of her hind feet. Whoever brings the ſaid creature to MICHAEL TAYLOR, on the Widow Harriſon's place, on the Ridge road, ſhall receive the above reward. ¶

November 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharpleſs, in Concord, the 20th of this inſtant, A Sorrel HORSE, with a blaze down his face, collar marked. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to ¶ WILLIAM ARMENT.

BASSETERRE (*St. Chriſtopher's*) *October* 16.

We ſhould at all times be happy to give our readers agreeable intelligence, but are ſorry to ſay we have nothing to offer the public in this paper, but a repetition of diſtreſſing and melancholy events. On Wedneſday, at midnight, it blew a very hard gale, and increaſed all next day, with a very high ſea, which drove the following veſſels aſhore; a ſhip, with part of her cargoe of lumber on board, prize to the privateer ſhip Bellona; a ſloop and ſchooner, prizes to the Spitfire, Capt. Mairs; a ſloop belonging to Mr. H. Sibly, foundered; and a ſloop, prize to a man of war; ſeveral of the veſſels put out to ſea, many of which in going out ran foul of other veſſels at anchor, and did conſiderable damage; a brig ſtill at anchor had her foremaſt and bowſprit carried away, a ſhip had alſo her foremaſt and bowſprit carried away, and the Matthew, Capt. Sleig, in endeavouring to get out, ran foul of the Brotherſon, Capt. Tomlin, and forced her from her anchors; this laſt had her yards and topmaſts ſtruck, and was ſo light that ſhe could not go to ſea, and was conſequently forced aſhore at Johnſon's Bay, where ſhe ſoon went to pieces, and the mate was drowned; a ſchooner belonging to Tobago, bound to New-York with rum, put out from the Salt-ponds, and was forced aſhore under Londonderry fort; a veſſel loaded with tobacco, from St. Euſtatius, and a ſmall ſchooner, were ſeen to founder off Half-way Tree; and a ſchooner, belonging to Mr. Priddie, drove aſhore at Palmeto Point, and was totally loſt. On that day and the next, tho' the wind had in ſome degree abated, the ſurge was ſo exceſſive high, that many ſpars, hogſheads of coals, &c. &c. were waſhed off the bay, and great injury done to ſeveral houſes. On Saturday the wind abated, and we were in hopes that the violence of the weather was over, in which we were in a great degree confirmed by a heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, ſetting in yeſterday morning; but about eight o'clock the wind ſhifted to the ſouthward, which increaſed the ſwell, by which the Minerva, Capt. Robbin, juſt arrived from Briſtol, with a cargoe worth 12,000l ſterling on board, was forced on the reef of Smith's fort, where ſhe now lies with all her maſts cut away, bilged, and ſo far from the ſhore, that if the weather continues her crew and cargoe muſt inevitably periſh. A brig from Salem, with a cargoe of fiſh and lumber on board, prize to the Venus frigate, overſet in the breakers, by which one man, attempting to ſwim aſhore, was drowned, but the reſt of the crew ſtuck to her bottom, and have ſince got aſhore; ſhe is gone to pieces.

Yeſterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a light ſhip, ſuppoſed to be Capt. Hart from Nevis, came off here, firing a number of diſtreſs guns; ſhe was immediately aſſiſted by boats from the ſhips, and came to by an anchor and cable left by one of the ſhips which put out.

This morning, at ſix o'clock, the Minerva was ſtill at a great diſtance from the ſhore; a few of her hands have ſwam aſhore, and inform that her gun-deck is entirely under water, and that ſhe muſt ſoon go to pieces.----The wind lulled and the ſea abated.

The Rowley, Capt. Power, and all the other veſſels which lay at the Salt-ponds, went aſhore and were daſhed to pieces.

Several veſſels are now in the offing, ſome of which appear to be damaged; a brig with both top-maſts, and a ſchooner her main-maſt, carried away.

St. JOHN's (in Antigua) *November* 1.

On Tueſday, the 24th of October, arrived at St. Kitts an American ſchooner, prize to the Stag letter of marque, of Liverpool; the prize maſter ſays the Stag left England the 7th of September, nothing was then done in the channel; our grand fleet in port.

The damage done on the bay of St. Euſtatius to houſes and goods is ſaid to be computed at 150,000l. ſterling.

A letter from Grenada paints a moſt dreadful ſcene; nine large Dutch ſugar loaded ſhips foundered or were wrecked in the Carenage, half the town of St. George's is deſtroyed, and few or none of the eſtates have eſcaped.---St. Vincent has felt it, if poſſible, worſe; that ill-fated iſland is almoſt completely ruined.----The Juno French frigate is loſt in Kingſton bay.

A veſſel is arrived at St. Kitts. She left Dominica in the beginning of the gale, which threatened deſtruction there.

BOSTON, *November* 16.

Tueſday laſt arrived in this harbour the letter of marque brig Amſterdam, Capt. Magee, in 44 days from Gottenburgh, in Sweden. On his paſſage from hence to that port, he took a Britiſh veſſel and carried her to Gottenburgh, where the prize was ſold. On his return he captured another Britiſh veſſel bound to Newfoundland, with proviſions and dry goods, ſaid to be a very valuable prize.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger with Capt. Magee, we learn, that there have been but few Britiſh cruizers in the northern ſeas the ſummer paſt, and thoſe few had met with little or no ſucceſs; but that a number of French cruizers had appeared in that quarter, and captured many Britiſh veſſels, ſome of very great value, ſo that Britain has felt no inconſiderable blow on her trade in thoſe ſeas, as well as in other parts, and will be much diſappointed this year in the important articles of naval ſtores. We are further informed, that the northern maritime powers in Europe had been ſtrengthening their alliance, formed with a view to defend their rights of neutrality on the high ſeas, againſt the lawleſs power of Britain; and were more determined than ever to admit no ſearch of their veſſels purſuing their voyages, from Britiſh men of war or cruizers; by which means the trade of France and Spain, and every kind of ſupply for thoſe powers, will be ſecured in neutral bottoms. The combined fleets of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, excluſive of thoſe belonging to the States of Holland, amounted to upwards of 40 men of war, which had put to ſea, and, after being joined, had convoyed a large quantity of ſtores to France, where they had arrived, and in the ports of which they were left when the laſt advices were received at Gottenburgh. We have alſo advice, through the ſame channel, that the fleets of France and Spain had put to ſea, and made a junction; and that the Britiſh fleet that had been cruizing ſome time in the channel and off Breſt, had choſe to relinquiſh that ſtation, and were retired to Torbay, where, by the laſt accounts, they were ſafe at anchor; while the combined fleets were again maſters of the channel, and would probably give ſome further ſtroke of importance to the trade, if not to the fleet of Britain.

It is allowed, on all hands, that the impreſſion made on the Britiſh trade this year by the allied powers has been much greater than any during the war: The capture of the Quebec fleet, and the ſucceſſes in other quarters, added to the capital ſtroke of Admiral Cordova, make a greater loſs to Britain than any thing of the kind ſhe has felt for near a century paſt, and muſt greatly affect her finances.

A few days ago a ſhip of 300 tons, from Jamaica bound to London, having on her paſſage met with bad weather, in which ſhe was obliged to throw all her guns overboard and ſtave 70 hogſheads of rum between decks, put into Canſo harbour on the Nova-Scotia ſhore to refit, and immediately diſpatched her boat to Halifax for aſſiſtance: On the paſſage the boat met with two armed ſhallops of 15 men each from Salem, who took the boat, and gaining intelligence of the ſituation of the ſhip, proceeded for Canſo, and on their arrival took poſſeſſion of the ſhip without any reſiſtance, brought her away, and arrived ſafe in Salem harbour laſt Tueſday morning, having on board 380 hogſheads of rum and ſugar, beſides other valuable effects.

A prize brig to the Franklin privateer arrived at Salem on Monday evening, her cargo beef and pork.

Tueſday laſt arrived at Beverly, the ſhip Rambler, Captain Lover, in 48 days from Gottenburgh.

The brig Adventure, Captain Morris, of this port, and the ſhips Thorn and Franklin, of Salem, have lately captured a number of very valuable prizes; ſome of them are ſafe arrived, and the others daily expected.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 6.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Gates to Congreſs, dated November 14, 1780.

"This inſtant Major Bruin, late Aip de Camp to Major-General Sullivan, arrived in camp, and acquaints me that General Sumpter, in conſequence of orders I gave him at Hillſborough to act upon the weſt ſide of the Wateree, had, after a ſevere conteſt with Major Wemyſs, defeated him and his whole command, having wounded and taken the Major priſoner, with twenty-five of his party; many were left dead on the ground, and a conſiderable number of fine horſes and arms fell alſo into the hands of General Sumpter. In the pocket of Major Wemyſs was found a liſt of the whigs houſes he had burnt upon Pedee, which, with all his papers, as ſoon as I receive them, ſhall be tranſmitted to Congreſs. The enemy do not now poſſeſs a ſingle poſt eaſt of George-Town, or north of Camden; while Colonel Marian and General Harrington command the country eaſt of the Santee, and are continually interrupting the enemy's craft upon this river."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A gentleman from New-Jerſey informs us of the following brilliant action by Major Talmage, of the ſecond regiment of light dragoons. About a week ago the Major with eighty of his regiment diſmounted croſſed from Connecticut to Long Iſland; leaving twenty men with his boats, he proceeded with the reſt to a fort at Smithtown, which he compleatly ſurprized; but the garriſon taking to ſome houſes within the works, and firing from the windows, obliged the Major to force them, in doing which ſeven of the enemy were killed; fifty privates and four officers were immediately taken priſoners: Major Talmage then deſtroyed the fortification, and burnt 300 tons of hay, together with a ſmall veſſel loaded; ſoon after embarked, and landed ſafe with his priſoners in Connecticut.

The following paragraph is taken from the Virginia Gazette of November 26.—"Laſt Wedneſday about ten "o'clock the whole of the enemy's fleet weighed anchor "and fell down the capes, where they met two veſſels "coming in (ſuppoſed to be the two diſpatched from the "fleet a few days after they arrived here) when they all "came to again. After ſtaying awhile, the whole got "under ſail, and were yeſterday quite out of ſight."

Friday laſt arrived in this city the Chevalier de CHATELLAUX, Marechal de Camp, one of the forty of the French Academy, a gentleman no leſs conſpicuous in the republic of letters than in the profeſſion of arms. The General was attended by his Aids, the Baron de Monteſquieu, grandſon of the great Monteſquieu, Captain Lynch, and Colonel Dupleſſis.

Extract of a letter dated St. Pierre, Martinique, October 16th, 1780.

"On the 10th inſtant a fleet of fifty-two ſail of veſſels arrived here from Bourdeaux, but laſt from Corunna, under convoy of a ſingle frigate. A few days before they made land, they fell in with and took a large letter of marque ſhip from England bound to Antigua, loaded with dry goods, and carried her into Fort-Royal. Another frigate that came out with the fleet gave chace the day before their arrival to another large Engliſh letter of marque ſhip, which ſhe took and carried into Fort-Royal alſo: this laſt mentioned veſſel was from Newfoundland, and had 400 hogſheads of cod-fiſh on board. All the merchant ſhips came to an anchor in this harbour. The day of their arrival a very ſudden gale of wind ſprung up at N. E. and tho' the gale increaſed and continued without intermiſſion, the ſhipping kept their ſtations, as the wind then blew off the land, until the 11th, when many of them weighed anchor and got under way: ſome ſlipped their cables and went out, and ſeveral parted with their cables and were driven out by the violence of the wind. On the night of the 11th the wind ſhifted to the ſouthward, and after continuing there two or three hours, veered round to S. W. and blew right in ſhore; between two and three o'clock in the morning of the 12th, the ſea was ſuddenly thrown into the moſt violent agitation and raged with incredible fury; many dwelling houſes and ſtores, that ſtood along the bay, were almoſt inſtantly deſtroyed with the violence of the waves, and the poor inhabitants in many places, finding it impoſſible to eſcape at the front parts of their houſes, were obliged to break holes through ſtrong ſtone walls in the back parts of their buildings, and eſcape that way with their lives into adjoining buildings behind, and leave all their property to the mercy of the ſea.

"The Fort, a ſtrong ſtone fortification, that ſtood near the water edge at the north end of the town, and has bid defiance to that boiſterous element for eighty years paſt, was demoliſhed in leſs than three hours, and the guns are either buried in the ſand or have rolled down the bank into the ſea.

"A ſtrong ſtone wall, ſix feet high, and from four to five feet thick, that ſtretched along the bay from one end of the town to the other, with intervals here and there to admit a paſſage to the water-ſide, and was erected many years ago to defend the houſes from the violence of the ſurf in the hurricane months, was beaten down in half an hour's time, and there is now not the leaſt veſtige of it remaining, even its very foundation is waſhed up out of the ground. Not a ſingle building that ſtood in the lower ſtreet next the ſea, but what is either entirely deſtroyed or rendered utterly unſerviceable.

"The town of Preſcluſe, that ſtood about five miles from this place, is entirely deſtroyed; there is only one houſe and the church left ſtanding in it.

"Fort-Royal has ſuffered but little. One of the prizes above-mentioned was drove aſhore in the bay at that place, the other went out to ſea, and we have ſince heard nothing of her. The two frigates that convoyed the fleet from France rode out the ſtorm, and have received no damage; one of them had a large ſum in ſpecie on board, which ſhe brought out for the payment of the troops, and fortunately ſaved it.

"In the country the ſcene is truly diſtreſſing. The cane and fruit trees are in many places blown down and entirely deſtroyed.

"Before Admiral Rodney left theſe ſeas, he ſtationed three ſhips of the line, viz the Ajax, the Vengeance and the Montague, and five frigates, at St. Lucia, to annoy the trade of this place. Accounts have been received here from that iſland, that the Ajax and two of the frigates have been drove aſhore at Gros-Iſlet and loſt, with the greateſt part of their crews; and the Vengeance, which lay in the carenage at that place, is exceedingly damaged. The gale laſted there forty-eight hours, and laid waſte the whole country. The Montague went out to ſea, and has not yet been heard of.

"The fortifications on Mont Fontunay at that place are all blown down and deſtroyed.

"Two Engliſh frigates, viz. the Andromeda, of 22 guns, and the Aurora, of 36 guns, are drove aſhore at the windward part of this iſland, and are entirely loſt; the crew of the former were all drowned except 18 men: We have not yet heard how many men the Aurora loſt.

"One of the fleet that arrived here the 10th inſtant is drove aſhore in this harbour, entirely diſmaſted: We have not yet heard the fate of the reſt."

Extract of another letter, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, October 30, 1780.

"In St. Vincent there has been 600 houſes deſtroyed by the late tempeſt, and the interior parts of the country entirely laid waſte.

"Two of the fleet that were driven from their anchors in this port, on the 11th inſtant, are returned; two others have arrived at Gaudaloupe; but we have as yet heard nothing of the reſt."

Extract of a letter, dated St. Euſtatia, Nov. 9, 1780.

"Theſe iſlands have ſuffered very much by a hurricane, though thoſe to windward are much worſe off than ourſelves. We are told, that in Barbados there are no houſes left intire, all the wind-mills blown down, and near 1500 lives loſt. St. Vincents is in much the ſame ſituation. Grenada, Dominique, St. Lucia, and Martinique, are much damaged. Every low ſituation is entirely deſtroyed by the ſea, which raged with more violence than was ever known before.

"The town of Savanna La Mar, in Jamaica, is entirely ſwept away, with moſt of its inhabitants. Other parts of that iſland are alſo in a very ruinous ſituation.

"The Phœnix Britiſh ſhip of war is loſt on Cape Mais; the Pomona frigate on Porto Rico."

Since our laſt arrived a prize ſloop, from New-York bound to Charleſtown, with a cargo of ſalt; ſent in by the Ariel, Captain Lawler.

The following is taken from a Holland paper, with their remark at bottom.

London, Sept. 1. The Allegator privateer, from London, Captain Craig, has taken and brought to Falmouth, the Liberty, a Ruſſian ſnow, from Riga to Nantz, with 220 bales of hemp and 550 bars of iron. This is the firſt Ruſſian veſſel, that we know of, that the Engliſh have captured. We are very anxious to know what will be the event of this affair at the Court of Ruſſia.

Since the apprehenſion of the perſons mentioned in our laſt paper, further diſcoveries have been made, of a dangerous and infamous commerce with New-York. It appears that a partnerſhip has been formed of perſons in Philadelphia, New-Jerſey and New-York, to carry lumber, which is in ſo great demand in New-York, that boards have ſold at thirty pounds, ſpecie, per thouſand. The veſſels were cleared out for Boſton, or ſome other eaſtern port, ſteered directly for New-York, if taken, they were provided with paſſports from the Britiſh Admiral, which ſent them forward: when they arrived at New-York, the parties there took the management; the cargo was depoſited generally at the King's yard, where timber is much wanted. Goods were purchaſed in return, or ſpecie ſent out, but generally the former. The American commiſſary of priſoners charged the Captain and mariners as American priſoners, and received of equal rank and number in return. One of theſe Captains has been five times in New-York ſince laſt ſpring. A great number of perſons are charged, chiefly in New-Jerſey, who it is hoped by this time are ſafe in the hands of juſtice, and will meet their deſerts. No leſs than three of theſe Captains came out laſt Saturday week, viz. James Steelman, John Shaw, and William Black, who are all apprehended and in priſon. One Atkinſon, another of the gang, made his eſcape into New-Jerſey.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, a Dutch ſervant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a ſimilar occaſion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own ſtrait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn ſnuff-coloured jacket with ſleeves, broke out at the elbows, a ſhort blue under jacket, tow ſhirt, old ſcarlet breeches with ſilk knee garters, black woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is ſuppoſed he is gone over Suſquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reaſonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen away from his maſter, living in Colrain townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 12th of September laſt, an indented ſervant boy, named ROBERT WEST, about nine years of age: Had on, when he was ſtolen, a blue cloth coat with ſmall metal buttons, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat. The thieves concerned in taking him away were, a certain Owen Martin, his ſtep-father, and Hannah Martin, alias Weſt, his mother. Said Owen is broken backed; both are native Iriſh, which may eaſily be diſcerned by their tongue. Their common occupation is begging, and both are very fond of ſpiritous liquors, and when intoxicated, much given to prophane ſwearing. Whoever ſecures the boy in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home; and for ſecuring the thieves as above, One Hundred Dollars, paid by ROBERT ROSS, jun.

All perſons are forbid to harbour them.

November 27, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 14th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, ſome of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with ſtriped linſey, a lightiſh linſey jacket with ſleeves, and red waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt, old lightiſh cloth breeches and linen drawers; blue ſtockings, old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by ſome evil-minded perſon, into the garden of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Fifth ſtreet, on the night of the 20th or 21ſt inſtant, and had been ſeveral times treſpaſſing there before, a red COW, with ſome white on her belly and ſides, about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

To ALL whom it may concern.

State of New-Jerſey, ſs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the houſe of Iſaac Wood, Innholder, in Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington, on Tueſday, the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Stephen Decatur, (who as well &c.) againſt the brig or veſſel called the Rodney, taken at ſea on her voyage from Liverpool, to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by—— Wignall;—of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kaighn, (who as well &c.) againſt the brigantine or veſſel called the Rodney, taken at ſea on her voyage from Plymouth to South-Carolina, William Robbins, late Maſter; — Of David Stevens, (who as well &c.) againſt a certain ſchooner or veſſel Virginia built, burden about thirty tons, taken at ſea, no perſon being on board, loaded with tobacco;— againſt the ſchooner called the Flying Fiſh, a recaptured veſſel;— Of Joſhua Studſon, (who as well &c.) againſt the ſchooner or veſſel called the John;—againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Catherine, which ſaid ſchooner John, and ſloop Catherine were lately taken by ſaid Joſhua Studſon, on the ſouth ſide of Staten-Iſland, near Prince's Bay;— Of Samuel Bigelow (who as well &c.) againſt a certain ſchooner called the Betſey, a re-captured veſſel, drove on the bar at Cranberry-Inlet by diſtreſs of weather, formerly belonging to ſome inhabitant of the State of Delaware, and ſaid to be cut out of Muſh-Melon creek by the enemy, and alſo againſt negroe Toney, taken on board ſaid ſchooner Betſey; Of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kaighn, (who as well &c.) againſt the brig or veſſel called the Richard, taken at ſea on her voyage from Glaſgow to Charleſtown, James Robiſon late Maſter; with their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid veſſels reſpectively, or any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels and their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the ſaid negroe Toney, ſhould not be condemned to the ſeveral captors thereof, and decrees thereon paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid bills.

By Order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Regiſter.*

Haddonfield, Nov. 18, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, ſituate in the lower part of Cheſter county, on a public road, leading from Lancaſter to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruſton's, and three from L. Puſey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreaſed to 50 acres, under water-courſe, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 buſhels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, having two well finiſhed rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large ſtone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the houſe; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well conſtructed ſtone ſtable, a waggon and corn-houſe under one roof; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, two ſtories high, ſupplied by an excellent ſpring handy to the dwelling; there is alſo a tenement ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſeveral other out-houſes. The place is well ſupplied with fruit of different ſorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beſide a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the beſt grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to graſs, being well watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the ſituation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower-ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, near Plymouth Meeting-houſe, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia; there are erected on the ſaid lot, a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, a ſtone barn and ſtable, a frame ſhed, alſo a large ſtone ſtore houſe, where a large ſtore has been kept for many years paſt; a well of excellent water at the door. The ſaid place is ſuitable for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept there at preſent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes.

¶ LEVI TRUMP.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, and a blemiſh on his off eye. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, in September laſt, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the ſaid ſheep, are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1780

WAS taken up this morning, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in his meadow in Paſſyunk, near the mouth of Schuylkill, the following creatures, viz. a bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, branded A M in one, and has bad hoofs. A black two year old MARE COLT, and a bay yearling COLT. The owner or owners are deſired to apply to RICHARD BARRY, at the Conneſtogoe Waggon, in Market ſtreet, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, agreeable to a law of the State. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS

Has removed his ſtore from Mr. Owen Jones's to the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. Sitgreaves, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King; where he has to ſell, by wholeſale or retail, a quantity of the following articles. viz.

Superfine, ſecond & coarſe broadcloths, of all colours;
Coatings;
Blue, brown and cloth coloured naps;
Velvets and corderoys of all colours, ſpotted & flowered;
Dark and light coloured chintzes;
Cambricks and lawns;
Cambrick and lawn handkerchiefs, ſpotted and flowered;
Linen handkerchiefs;
Camblets, duroys, rattinets;
Serges and drabbetys;
Taffeties, perſians, pelongs;
Modes and farſnets;
Ladies ſilk mitts;
Good ſewing ſilk;
Silk, worſted & coarſe hoſe;
Plain, figured and chain gauze;
Britannias;
Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, broad and narrow;
Marſeilles quilting;
Diapers and dimities;
White and coloured thread;
Tapes and bobbins;
Pins and needles;
Checks;
Barcelona handkerchiefs;
A quantity of imported boots and ſhoes;
Alſo, Madeira and claret wine, Jamaica ſpirit and Weſt-India rum, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Said Nicholls takes this opportunity of returning his beſt thanks to thoſe who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their cuſtom at his late ſtore, and hopes for a continuance of their friendſhip. He flatters himſelf that his methods of procuring ſupplies are ſo advantageous, that he will be enabled to make it the intereſt of every perſon to frequent his ſtore.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there now is at the plantation, in the tenure of Aaron Garrett, in the townſhip of Willis-Town, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, A Black BULL, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old laſt ſpring, having a crop off the near ear, and a ſwallow-fork in the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

AARON GARRETT.

Willis-Town, Nov. 10, 1780. ‖

The 10th day of the 11th Month, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, A Sorrel MARE, with a white blaze down her face; ſuppoſed to be three years old, thirteen hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § THOMAS PAXSON.

JOHN BENEZET,

INTENDING very ſhortly for Europe, requeſts all perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

Said BENEZET has for ſale, Weſt-India Rum, Sugars and Molaſſes; alſo a few Pipes of excellent MADEIRA, which he will diſpoſe of very low for caſh.

November 7, 1780. ¶

Two Guineas Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Tueſday laſt, a likely NEGROE LAD, aged 16 years, ſlim made and a little inclined to a yellow complection: had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, leather breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, with ſquare braſs buckles in his ſhoes; his name PETER. Any perſon taking up and conveying ſaid Lad to Mr. JOHN MEASE, of Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, excluſive of neceſſary charges. All Captains of ſhips are cautioned not to ſuffer ſaid Negroe to proceed with them to ſea. §

A Half Johannes Reward,

Or the EXCHANGE in Continental Currency.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe man, named BRISS, a well-made fellow, about 35 years old, has remarkable large feet, formerly belonged to Major Hugg, of Glouceſter county; had on, when he went away, a brown homeſpun waiſtcoat, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ROBERT JOHNSON.

Salem, Oct. 30, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 26th day of October laſt, from the borough of Cheſter, in Cheſter county, SIX CATTLE: Their deſcription as follows:—One large black cow, fat; one red ditto, with a white face; one do. red and white, gave milk when ſhe went away; one ditto, brindle, with ſome white in her face; two dark brown ditto, one of which had a white back, the other a freckled face. Whoever takes up ſaid cattle and delivers them to either of us the ſubſcribers, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for bringing the thief to juſtice, paid by

WILLIAM THOMSON, London Grove, or
EDWARD VERNON, Cheſter borough. ¶

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

THE CORPORATION for the Relief of PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS, their Widows and Children, are to meet on Wedneſday, the 29th of November, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at the Firſt Preſbyterian Church in this City, to conſider how the Rates and Annuities are to be paid, the Fund having ſuffered greatly by the Depreciation of the Continental Currency.

JAMES SPROAT, Secretary.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, Nov. 1, 1780.

WAS FOUND ſome time ago, between Philadelphia and the Riſing-Sun Tavern, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, in which was ſome Continental currency, and a certificate for an oath of allegiance to the States. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. * WILLIAM HYNES.

TO BE LETT,

THAT elegant Seat called MOUNT-PLEASANT, about four miles from Town, on the Wiſſahickon-road, with or without the Farm belonging thereto. For Terms, apply to

WILLIAM M'MULLIN, Eſq; in Southwark.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, on the night of the 7th inſtant, from the yard of the Black Bear Tavern, in Market-ſtreet, A YOKE of OXEN; one a black and white, about 9 years old, with its horns cut; the other a brindle, with its horns cut, and holes through them, about 7 years old. Whoever gives information to EZRA JONES, in Market-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD KEYS, or
Philadelphia, Nov. 9. EZRA JONES. ¶

Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 14. 1780.

TAKEN treſpaſſing in my incloſure the latter end of laſt July, a cheſtnut ſorrel MARE COLT not docked, two or three years old, twelve and an half hands high, branded C H on the near ſhoulder, was ſhod before when taken up. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, three doors weſt of the Poſt-Office,

The Continental Almanac;

CONTAINING, beſides every thing neceſſary in an Almanac, a deſcription of the Figures (the Devil and General Arnold, &c.) exhibited and paraded through the ſtreets of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 30th of September, 1780, illuſtrated with a Plate neatly engraved,---Propheſies, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, ANDRE's TRIAL.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, 15 miles from Philadelphia, between the Ridge and Germantown roads, on the road leading from Plymouth meeting to North-wales, containing 111 acres of excellent good land, 40 acres of woodland, well timbered, 10 acres of meadow, all watered with a conſtant ſtream, called Plymouth-creek; there is a large ſtone houſe, with a good cellar and kitchen; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a ſpring of excellent water, a good barn, part ſtone and part frame, under a cedar roof, and a large orchard of exceeding good fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to JOHN ETRIS, junior, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

N. B. Merchandize, ſuch as rum, ſugar, coffee, &c. will be taken as caſh.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Mancheſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

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DECEMBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2635.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE Tender Act of November 29, 1780, is publiſhed by order of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania for public conſideration, and therefore the duty and reſpect due to the Aſſembly and the Public obliges every one to conſider it, and offer ſuch remarks on it as deſerve public notice. In compliance with this duty, I have conſidered the ſaid act, and the following ſtrictures appear to me of importance ſufficient to engage the public attention.----- The firſt obſervation which occurs to me is, that the bills, which are made a tender, contain a public promiſe of money to be paid in ſix years. On which I beg leave to remark, that the beſt and moſt indubitable ſecurity of money to be paid in ſix years, or any future time, is not ſo good or valuable to far the greateſt part of mankind who uſe money, as ready caſh. The truth of this propoſition is ſo evident and obvious to every body, that it cannot need proof. Therefore the law, which obliges a man to accept theſe bills inſtead of ready caſh, obliges him to receive a leſs valuable thing in full payment of a more valuable one, and injures him to amount of the difference, and is ſo far a direct violation of the laws of commutative juſtice---laws grounded in the nature of human rights, ſupported by the moſt neceſſary natural principles, and enjoined by the moſt expreſs authority of God Almighty, and which it is not poſſible that any legiſlature on earth ſhould have right to infringe or abrogate. Again, the ſecurity ariſing from the public promiſe is not generally deemed certain. The public faith has been ſo often violated, and the ſufferings of individuals thence ariſing have been ſo multiplied and extenſive, that the general confidence of our people in that ſecurity is much leſſened; and as a chance or uncertainty can never be ſo valuable as a certainty, thoſe bills muſt and will be conſidered as leſs valuable than they would be, were the ſecurity on which they depended free of all doubt or uncertainty; and conſequently, the diſcount of their value will always be eſtimated by, and of courſe be equal to, this difference. Therefore the injuſtice of forcing them on the ſubject at full value of preſent caſh is greatly encreaſed. Theſe poſitions and reaſonings are grounded on ſuch notoriety of fact, that any explanation or proof is needleſs; and I hope an objection againſt a law, drawn from the moſt manifeſt and acknowledged injuſtice of its operation and effect, will not be deemed trivial, or be eaſily ſet aſide or got over. But naked facts are powerful things, and arguments ſometimes do beſt, and have the greateſt effect, when addreſſed to the feelings of mankind; and that I may preſs the matter as cloſe as I can, I beg leave to propoſe the following caſe, viz. Suppoſe a man of grave phiz and character ſhould apply to his neighbour, in diſtreſs, for the loan of a thouſand ſilver dollars, with ſolemn promiſe on his honour and truth to repay them in a month, and in the mean time the tender act under conſideration ſhould paſs into a law, and the borrower at the month's end ſhould tender a thouſand of the new paper dollars in payment. I beg leave further to propoſe to every member of the Aſſembly who voted for that law, and to every other man, who is a member of this State, what their ſentiments of that action would be, and in what light they would view the borrower, who tendered the paper dollars in payment of the ſilver ones he had received; i. e. whether they would conſider him as an upright honeſt man, or a ſhameleſs raſcal. In which ever of the two characters they may chuſe to conſider ſuch a man, it may be proper to note, that the act in queſtion, if paſſed into a law, would protect him, and not only ſo, but would ſubject the lender to the loſs of the whole money if he refuſed to receive it. This is a ſomewhat delicate matter, which it is painful to dwell long upon. I will therefore cloſe what I have to ſay on it with a few very ſerious remarks, the truth, juſtice and propriety of which I humbly ſubmit to the reader.

Firſt, The worſt kind of evil, and that which corrupts and endangers any community moſt, is that iniquity which is framed by a law; for this places the miſchief in the very ſpot, on the very ſeat, to which every one ought to look and apply for a remedy.

Second, It cannot be conſiſtent with the honour, the policy, the intereſt or character of an Aſſembly of Pennſylvania to make a law, which, by its natural operation, ſhall afford protection to manifeſt injuſtice and deliberate known wrong.

Third, No cauſe or end can be ſo good, i. e. ſo heavenly in its origin, ſo excellent in its nature, ſo perfect in its principles, and ſo uſeful in its operation, as to require or juſtify infernal means to promote it. By infernal means, I mean ſuch as are moſt oppoſed to Heaven and its laws, repugnant to natural principles of equity, which are all derived from Heaven, and deſtructive of the rights of human nature, which are eſſential to the happineſs of ſociety, the laws of which are engraven by Heaven on the heart of every man. Some wicked men have formerly ſaid, let us do evil, that good may come, whoſe damnation is juſt. But perhaps this ſort of argument may not have all the effect I could wiſh on the mind of every reader. I therefore proceed to another argument, which goes to the nature and principle of the act itſelf, viz. that the credit or value of money cannot, in the very nature of the thing, be ſupplied, preſerved or reſtored by penal laws, or any coercive methods. The ſubject is incompatible to force, 'tis out of its reach, and never can be made ſuſceptible of it, or controulable by it. The thing which makes money an object of deſire, which gives it ſtrength of motive on the hearts of all men, is the general confidence, the opinion which it gains, as a ſovereign means of obtaining every thing needful. This confidence, this opinion, exiſts in the mind only, and is not compellible or aſſailable by force, but muſt be grounded on that evidence and reaſon which the mind can ſee and believe; and is no more ſubject to the action of force, than any other paſſions, ſentiments or affections of the mind, any more than faith, love or eſteem. 'Tis not more abſurd to attempt to impel faith into the heart of an unbeliever by fire and faggot, or to whip love into your miſtreſs with a cowſkin, than to force value or credit into your money by penal laws. You may indeed by force compel a man to deliver his goods for money which he does not eſteem, and the ſame force may compel him to deliver his goods without any money at all; but the credit or value of the money cannot be helped by all this, as appears by numberleſs examples. Plain facts are ſtubborn and undeniable proofs of this. Indeed, this has been tried among ourſelves in ſuch extent of places and variety of ſhapes, and in every inſtance been found ineffectual, that I am amazed to ſee any attempt to revive it, under any deviſeable form whatſoever. Numberleſs are the inſtances of flagrant oppreſſion and wrong, and even ruin, which have been the ſad effects of theſe dreadful experiments, with infinite detriment to the community in general, without effecting in any one inſtance the ends intended. The facts on which this argument depends are freſh in every ones memory. I could wiſh, for the honour of my country, to draw a veil over what is paſt, and that wiſdom might be drawn from paſt errors, ſufficient to induce every one to avoid them in future. In fine, from the contemplation of the nature of the thing, and of the facts and experiments which have been made in every variety of mode, and ſupported by every degree of power and exertion, it appears as plain and undeniable as intuitive proof, that the credit or value of money is not in its nature controulable by force, and therefore any attempt to reach it in that way muſt end in diſappointment, and the greater the efforts, and the higher the authority which may be exert- in this way, the greater muſt be the chagrin, ſhame and mortification, when the baſeleſs fabrick ſhall vaniſh into ſmoke. The only poſſible method then of giving value or credit to money is, to give it ſuch qualities, and clothe it with ſuch circumſtances, as ſhall make it a ſure means of procuring every needful thing; for money that will not anſwer all things is defective, and has not in it the full nature and qualities of money. In this way only it will grow faſt enough into eſteem, and become a ſufficient object of deſire to anſwer every end and uſe of money. Therefore, when the queſtion is propoſed, how ſhall we give credit or value to our money? The anſwer, the only true anſwer is, bring it into demand, make it neceſſary to every one; make it a high means of happineſs, and a ſure remedy of miſery. To attempt this in any other way is to go out of nature, and of courſe into difficulty, only to obtain ſhameful diſappointment in the end. There is nothing better than to take things in their natural way. A great and difficult work may be accompliſhed by eaſy diligence, if a good method and a wiſe choice of means are adopted; but a ſmall work may be made difficult, very ſoon, if taken at the wrong end and purſued by unnatural means. There is a right and a wrong method of doing every thing. You may lead with a thread what you cannot drive with whips and ſcorpions. The Britons have found this to their coſt, in the unnatural means they have purſued to preſerve and recover their dominions in America. I wiſh we might be made wiſe by their errors.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

I would be willing to learn wiſdom from Great-Britain. *Fas eſt ab hoſte doceri.* Amidſt all their madneſs, and in all their diſtreſſes for money, they never once thought of making their bank or exchequer bills a tender, or compelling their currency by penal laws. But theſe conſiderations may have little effect on ſome minds, who are not very delicate in their choice of means, but ſeem reſolved to carry their point, *volente nolente Deo.* I therefore haſten to another topic of argument, viz. It appears to me the act is founded in miſtaken and very bad policy, and by its natural operation muſt produce many effects extremely prejudicial to our great and moſt important intereſts:

1ſt. It ſeems plain to me, that the act has a fatal tendency to deſtroy the great motives of induſtry, and to diſhearten and diſcourage men of every profeſſion and occupation from purſuing their buſineſs on any large ſcale or to any great effect, and therefore will prevent the production of thoſe ſupplies derived from huſbandry and manufactures, which are eſſential to our ſafety, ſupport and comfort. Few men will beſtow their labour, attention and good money, with zeal to procure goods and commodities for ſale, which they know they muſt ſell for money which they eſteem bad, or at beſt doubtful. This propoſition is ſo obvious and natural, that it ſtrikes the mind with conviction at firſt ſight without proof, and is ſo amply confirmed by our paſt experience, that it can admit no doubt as to its truth or conſequence. The extent and dreadful effects of this are *unavoidable and immenſe.* If the induſtry of the farmer and tradeſman is diſcouraged, and they ceaſe to lay themſelves out for large crops and fabricks, the conſequence muſt be a univerſal diminution and ſcarcity of the produce of the country and moſt important articles of living, as well as commerce. The general induſtry of the country is of ſuch vaſt importance, is an object of ſuch magnitude, that to check it is to bring on ruin, poverty, famine and diſtreſs, with idleneſs, vice, corruption of morals, and every ſpecies of evil; but enumeration or enlargement is unneceſſary here. As money is the ſinews of every buſineſs, the introducing a doubtful medium, and forcing it into currency by penal laws, muſt weaken and leſſen every branch of buſineſs, in proportion to the diminution of inducements found in the money.

2d. The ſame thing will render the procurement of ſupplies for the army difficult, if not utterly impracticable. Moſt men will hold back their goods from the market, rather than ſell them for money of a doubtful credit; and there will be no poſſible way of collecting them, but to ſend a ſuperior force into the country, and there take them by violence from the owner, which will occaſion ſuch an expence as will double the coſt of the ſupplies by the time they get to the army, be ſubject to a thouſand frauds, &c. &c. &c. This is the moſt obvious and natural operation of the act, if we conſider its own nature only, and is confirmed by ſuch ample experience, recent in the memory of every man, that it can leave no doubt but all this train of miſchiefs muſt follow the act from its firſt operation.

3d. I apprehend the act will, by its natural operation, tend to corrupt the morality of the people, ſap the ſupport, if not the very foundation, of our independence, leſſen the reſpect due to our Legiſlature, and deſtroy that reverence for our laws, which is abſolutely neceſſary to their proper operation, and the peace and protection of ſociety. Many people will be ſo terrified with the apprehenſion of ſeeing their real ſubſtance, the fruit of their labour and anxious attention, converted into a bundle of paper bills of uncertain value, that, to avoid this evil, they will have ſtrong inducements to wreck their invention for all deviſeable ways and methods of avoiding it; and this will give riſe to ſuch numberleſs frauds, ambiguities, lies, quibbles and ſhams, as will introduce the habit and give a kind of facility to the practice of ſuch guile and feats of art, as will endanger the uprightneſs, plain honeſty and noble ſincerity, which ever mark the character of a happy and virtuous people. Many, who wiſh well to our independence, and have many neceſſaries for our army which they would wiſh to ſupply, will be yet held back from offering their goods, from the ſole conſideration of the doubtful value of the bills in which thoſe ſupplies muſt be paid for; and inſtances of this ſort I conceive will be ſo numerous, as greatly to affect the ſupplies of our army, and of courſe the ſupport of our independence. The injuries and ſufferings of people, who are compelled to take ſaid bills in ſatisfaction of contracts for real money, will induce them in their rage to uſe the legiſlature, who formed the act, with great liberty, and perhaps groſs diſreſpect; whilſt the habit of reproaching the legiſlature, and eluding the injurious act, will become general, and pave the way to an habitual and univerſal abhorrence of our legiſlature and contempt of our laws, with a kind of facility and artful dexterity in eluding the force of the whole code. I freely ſubmit it to my reader, if theſe conſequences are at all unnatural or ill-drawn, if the ſurmiſes are at all groundleſs, or the painting a whit too ſtrong. No art of government is more neceſſary, than that of keeping up the dignity and reſpectability of the legiſlatures, and all courts and officers of government, and exciting and preſerving in the hearts of the people a high reverence for the laws; and any thing which endangers theſe great ſupports of the ſtate ought to be avoided as a deadly evil.

4th. The act, I apprehend, will give a bad appearance to our credit, honour and reſpectability, in the eyes of our neighbours on this continent, and the nations of Europe, and other more diſtant parts of the world. For when they come to be informed that our own people muſt be compelled, by the loſs of half their eſtates and impriſonment of their perſons, to truſt the public faith, they will at once conclude there muſt be ſome great danger, ſome ſhocking miſchief dormant there, which the people neareſt to and beſt acquainted with it abhor ſo much, and of courſe, as they are out of the reach of our confiſcations and impriſonments, will have little inducement to truſt or eſteem us. And

5th. Will give great exultation and encouragement to our enemies, and induce them to prolong the war, and thereby increaſe the horrid penalty of impriſonment, which is to laſt during the war. When they ſee that our money is become ſo deteſtible, that it requires ſuch an act as this to compel our own people to take it, they muſt at leaſt be convinced that its nature is greatly corrupted, and its efficacy and uſe nearly at an end. When we ſee the paſſionate admirers of a great beauty forced by laſhes and tortures into her embraces, we at once conclude that ſhe has loſt her charms, and is become dangerous and loathſome. It cannot be fairly objected to theſe ſtrictures, that they ſuppoſe the bills funded by this act are of leſs value than hard money. The act itſelf implies this. The Aſſembly never thought of waſting time in framing an act to compel people to take guineas, joes and Spaniſh dollars, under penalty of confiſcation and impriſonment. Beſides, the fact ſtands in ſuch glaring light in the eyes of all men, that 'tis mere trifling to diſpute it. I dare think that there is not a man to be found, either in the Aſſembly or out of it, that would eſteem himſelf ſo rich and ſafe in the poſſeſſion of a thouſand of theſe dollars, as of a thouſand Spaniſh ones; and the moſt effectual way to impreſs a ſenſe of the deficiency of the act on the minds of all men, and even diſcover the idea which the Aſſembly themſelves have of it, is to enforce it by penalties of extreme ſeverity; for were there no deficiency in the act, it could not poſſibly require ſuch penalties to give it all neceſſary effect, nor is it ſuppoſeable that the Aſſembly would add the ſanction of horrid penalties to any of their acts, unleſs they thought there was need of them. The enormity of

the penalty deſerves remark. The penalty for refuſing a dollar of theſe bills is greater than for ſtealing ten times the ſum. Further, the act alters, and of courſe deſtroys, the nature and value of public and private contracts, and of conſequence ſtrikes at the root of all public and private credit. Who can lend money with any ſecurity, and of courſe who can borrow, let his neceſſity and diſtreſs be ever ſo great? who can purchaſe on credit, or make any contract for future payment? and of courſe all confidence of our fellow-citizens in one another is hereby deſtroyed, as well as all confidence of individuals in the public.

Upon the whole matter, the bills muſt reſt on the credit of their funds, their quantity, and other circumſtances. If theſe are ſufficient to give them a currency at full value, they will paſs readily enough without the help of penal laws. If theſe are not ſufficient, they muſt and will depreciate, and thereby deſtroy the end of their own creation; and this will proceed from ſuch ſtrong natural principles, ſuch phyſical cauſes, as cannot in the nature of the thing be checked or controuled by penal laws, or any other application of force.

Theſe ſtrictures are humbly offered to public conſideration. The facts alledged are all open to view, and well underſtood. If the remarks and reaſonings are juſt, they will carry conviction; if they are not ſo, they are liable to any one's correction.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following intelligence is tranſlated from French *papers.*

BAYONNE, *Auguſt* 15.

DON BARCELO has hung two of his Captains, who, having left their frigates and gone to ſee a play at Algeſire, did not attend to the ſignals he made for them to intercept a veſſel going into Gibraltar.

LONDON.

Auguſt 8. The laſt letters from India, received by the Swallow packet, bring us an account, that on the 2d of September laſt the Strafford Indiaman, with all her treaſure, foundered in Bengal river; but the paſſengers and crew, except the firſt lieutenant and one ſeaman, were ſaved. We learn alſo at the ſame time one of the magazines of the India Company, at Calcutta, was wholly deſtroyed by fire. And letters from Port-Louis ſay, that 5 French ſhips had ſailed from the iſland of Bourbon for *India*, under convoy of two ſhips of the line and a frigate, and four other French line of battle ſhips had lately ſailed from that port for the Weſt-Indies.

Auguſt 11. They are now making at Deptford, by order from government, four chains of a particular contrivance, which will weigh from 50 to 70 tons each; it is ſuppoſed they are intended for ſecuring the entrance of ſome port. They are alſo building, for the uſe of the King's army in America, boats of a conſtruction perfectly new, of tin lined with cork, and ſo light that a man can carry one of them on his ſhoulders. *Americans, keep a good look out!*

Auguſt 19. Secret diſpatches were ſent off laſt Saturday to Admiral Geary, giving him information of the arrival of the Ruſſian ſquadron in the channel, with particular inſtructions how to behave to them, if they ſhould attempt an entrance into *Breſt*.

Letters from Deal of the 12th inſt. tell us literally—"The Ruſſian ſhips, arrived in the Downs, are all laden with warlike ſtores for the French; and there is in the Channel a large fleet with the like lading, which the Rear Admiral has openly declared to ſuch of our officers as are in command here;" that is to ſay, That, to decide the queſtion on their firſt arrival, the *Armed Neutrals*, having taken for their motto *Noli me tangere*, are come to feel our pulſe, and to demand of us, with a ſneer, if we have any Commodore Fielding to call them to account. Oh! Commodore Fielding, we ſhall long remember thy raſh exploit! Letters from Amſterdam at the ſame time adviſe, that 13 Ruſſian men of war have anchored in the Texel: It is no longer poſſible for us to miſtake the views of all Europe; the confederacy is general; they openly diſpute with us the empire of the ſeas. Are we in a condition to maintain it againſt ſo powerful a confederacy? Reading this day's *Morning-Poſt* one would be tempted to think ſo. It gives our Miniſters counſel, which, if it is not very wiſe, yet is pleaſant, at leaſt for its boldneſs.

"Letters from Portſmouth, ſays the news-writer, inform us that the Ruſſian men of war are as heavily laden as tranſport ſhips; ſo that, if matters ſhould be carried to extremities with them, they could make but a poor defence; never will government have ſo fair an opportunity, ſays he, for puniſhing the confederacy of the North, from the advantage which may be taken, notwithſtanding the difficulties we are involved in, as that which now preſents itſelf—If we know how to make a good uſe of it, we may conſider the Ruſſian fleet as brought hither by the genius of England to increaſe our navy, and to render abortive the plots formed for the ruin of our trade: As the Empreſs loves Engliſh muſic, we may ſalute her fleet with the old ſong, *Britons ſtrike home*, &c.

Other papers pretend that we ſhall ſave the honour of the nation by marks of civility, and ſhall carry our reſpect to the neutral flag ſo far as not to viſit the ſhips in which it is hoiſted; it is certain that the circumſtance is delicate; nothing ſo curious as to obſerve how things will go in this reſpect.

Auguſt 25. The capture of the fleets bound to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies has put the Inſurers at Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe into ſuch ill humour, that, ſince the account thereof arrived, not a ſingle policy has been ſigned; offers of 50 per cent. upon the fleet returning from the Leeward Iſlands, and 40 on that bound from Jamaica to Charleſtown, commonly a paſſage but of a fortnight, have not been capable of tempting them.

We learn by the lateſt letters from Portſmouth, that the 12 ſhips of the line which we ſaid had received orders to put to ſea again have received counter orders; and they add, that the Formidable, Ocean, Queen, Princeſs Amelia and Dublin, which are part of the Channel fleet, have received orders to return to Plymouth, and prepare for ſea again, with the reſt of the fleet, with all poſſible expedition. We are told too, that the fleet ready to ſail for Quebec have received counter orders, and is ſtill at Portſmouth. The misfortune of thoſe of the two Indies makes us infinitely circumſpect, and puts us in fear for thoſe who ſailed on the 12th inſt. for New-York and Charleſtown.

This accident, which we publiſhed in our laſt paper under the article of trade, is of the moſt grievous importance; the national papers give an account of it, in the following terms.

"The 28th of July the following ſhips ſet ſail from Portſmouth, under convoy of the Buffaloe and Inflexible, of 64 guns each; the Ramillies of 74; the frigates Southampton and Thetis, of 32 guns each; the Royal George for Madraſs and Bengal; the Mount Stuart for the ſame; the Gatton for St. Helena and Bencoolen; the Godfrey for Bombay, and the Hillſborough for Madraſs and Bengal; in all five ſhips belonging to the Eaſt-India Company; 13 ſhips bound to Jamaica, 18 for the Leeward Iſlands, and 28 for Madeira, New-York and Carolina.

The 4th of Auguſt the Buffaloe and Inflexible left them well near Cape Finiſtere and returned; on the 7th the combined fleet, conſiſting of about 40 ſhips, ſet ſail from Cadiz; late in the evening of the 8th the Commodore, on board the Ramillies, had an account of ſeven ſail which he did not imagine to be enemies; ſo that he did not alter his courſe. On the 9th he ſaw his whole convoy ſurrounded by the combined fleet, which formed in a half-moon; and he gave the ſignal for every one to endeavour to eſcape; but it was too late; the circle was almoſt made, and there was a dead calm. The Ramillies, the two frigates, and the Britiſh Queen and Fanny merchant ſhips, were all the veſſels that had the luck to eſcape; as they ſailed for Madeira, the firſt mail from that iſland will, doubtleſs, bring a confirmation of this diſaſter, of which the following account has been given:

	£
The 5 Eaſt-India ſhips (which are never enſured) £ 445,000 ſterling.	445,000
The 47 Weſt-India ſhips, ſome of which are enſured (it is ſaid) abroad,	805,000
Amount of the bounty paid to the troops which were on board,	12,000
Value of the arms and accoutrements for the ſaid troops,	8,400
Maintenance of the priſoners for 3 months only.-----Seamen,	4,873
Land forces, - -	2,730
Total,	1,278,003

Some papers eſtimate the loſs in caſh at a million and a half ſterling; but all agree in conſidering this loſs as the leaſt of our unhappineſs-----the following is the worſt part of the calculation:

On board the five Eaſt-India ſhips 560 ſeamen, four companies of land troops, amounting to 300 men, officers not included, - - - -	860 men.
On board the ſhips bound for Jamaica a regiment of volunteers, embarked at Portſmouth for the defence of that iſland,	860
On board ſhips bound for New-York, a Heſſian regiment, - - -	800
Sailors on board the Weſt-India ſhips,	624
Total,	3144 men.

It would be very affecting to obſerve how ſenſibly this ſtroke will be felt, wherever the recruits theſe ſhips were carrying were impatiently expected; Jamaica on the one hand, on the other Admiral Rodney, &c. &c. Independently of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling in ſpecie, the 5 Eaſt-India ſhips had on board 18,000 ſtand of arms in compleat order; 3000 tons of powder were going for Antigua; and ſo of the reſt.

Auguſt 29 On board the Eaſt-India ſhips lately taken by the combined fleet were ſeveral ladies going to their families in Bengal; and alſo two clocks of exquiſite beauty and very great value, intended for the Rajah and one of the Princes of Tanjour.

A great number of the ſeamen on board the Merchantmen for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies intercepted by the combined fleet being Foreigners will, according to appearance, be an unexpected reſource and benefit to our enemies; for it is not doubted they will enter immediately into ſervice in that fleet.

The Eaſt-India Company have with great difficulty, and at an exorbitant price, procured veſſels to replace thoſe they lately loſt. All veſſels fit for being armed or converted into privateers are at preſent moſt horridly dear. The company have alſo taken into ſervice the Pacquet boats Southampton and Mercury, which are equipping with all poſſible expedition, and alſo 6 ſhips, which they expect will be ready to ſail ſome time in December. On board thoſe they have loſt there was a vaſt quantity of naval ſtores for Sir Edward Hughes's ſquadron ſtationed in the Eaſt-Indies: One of them had twelve months proviſion for the iſland of St. Helena, which, ſubſiſting only by ſuch as they receive from England, will feel this loſs the more ſenſibly, as the London, which was laden ſome time paſt with the like ſupply, was run down and ſunk by the Ruſſel Man of War as ſhe was ſailing from Spithead.

PARIS, Auguſt 31.

THE King, being informed that ſome difficulties had ariſen relative to the condemnation of prizes brought in by American privateers, has ordered that all prizes taken by privateers of America fitted out in France, and brought into any of the ports of that kingdom, ſhall be adjudged to be prizes, the ſame as if taken by French privateers.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 12.

It is to be hoped that our Miniſters will keep a vigilant watch over the neutrality armaments, leſt they may be uſed as a pretext to cover ſome hoſtile deſign. Much is to be apprehended from the profound policy of the Ruſſian Queen, joined to the artful projects of the ſagacious Mynheers.

Almoſt all the neutral powers in Europe, except Portugal, ſeem to have joined this league, which, though it ſhould be really deſigned, as it is pretended, for the protection of commerce, is yet very formidable for the facility with which it may be turned to the accompliſhment of any other purpoſe.

Many perſons having expreſſed their ſurpriſe at Lord George Gordon remaining ſo long in confinement, without being brought to trial by the Crown, or even moving for it himſelf, it may not be improper to inform thoſe who are unacquainted with the fact, that the proſecutors for high treaſon, under commitment of the Privy Council, are entitled to two whole clear terms before they are bound to prefer their bill of indictment, and conſequently the noble priſoner may remain in cuſtody till after Chriſtmas before he is brought to a trial.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia to his friend at London, dated June, 1780.

"From the numerous circulations of falſe intelligence in the Britiſh newſpapers, you may have been induced to believe that the affairs of the Colonies are deſperate, that the Congreſs are diſunited in their councils, that Waſhington, in deſpair, has thrown up his command, and that the army, in conſequence of their General's deſertion, is diſtracted and diſbanded; be aſſured there is no foundation for any of theſe confident aſſertions. So far is truth in oppoſition to theſe miſleaders of a people too willing to be deceived, that the friends of American independence were never more firmly united than at this time. The Congreſs were never more revered, nor their authority more reſpected or more firmly eſtabliſhed. The loſs of Charleſtown in South-Carolina was foreſeen, and though regretted, it is not eſteemed of ſufficient weight to endanger the general cauſe. The hearts of the people are ſtill the ſame; averſe to Great-Britain, and friendly to the Congreſs. Addreſſes may be drawn up by Britiſh officers, and muſt be ſigned by thoſe who have no means of reſiſtance. Inſidious proclamations, to lull us into falſe ſecurity, and draw us into a dependence on thoſe who have cruelly deceived and betrayed us, are now read with contempt and rejected with ſcorn.

"The check which Knyphauſen lately met with in his attempt upon the out-poſts of Waſhington, may convince your deluded people that the great General knows how to counteract all the motions of a Clinton, and that he will teach him to diſcriminate between the efforts of deſperate courage, and bravery directed by wiſdom.

"I know the abandoned American refugees now in London repreſent the ſtate of the colonies as if deplorable, and are abſurd enough to give out that four-fifths of North America are friends to Great Britain; the folly of ſuch an aſſertion refutes itſelf, and it would be a diſgrace to common ſenſe to attempt a ſerious refutation. When Philip the ſecond of Spain firſt attacked the privileges and rights of his ſubjects in the Netherlands, a ſmall conceſſion of that Prince to his people would have re-united them; but his perſiſting in cruel and fraudulent meaſures loſt him the hearts of five millions of people.

"Your Miniſters have played the ſame game with North America as Philip did with the ſeventeen Provinces; the effect is the ſame; the ſhocking advice given by deſperate politicians to burn our towns and villages, to lay waſte our provinces, to bring the Indian ſavages upon us, and to maſſacre men, women and children, &c. has effectually ſeparated the Colonies from Great Britain for ever. Fools and ſhallow politicians may prate of a reunion, or a ſubjugation, if they pleaſe, to eternity; but the knowing and wiſe in both hemiſpheres are better informed. Nothing can ſave Britiſh blood, and Britiſh treaſure, but a ceſſation from hoſtilities, and withdrawing the troops from America."

Auguſt 24. The taking the Eaſt and Weſt-India outward-bound fleets hath ſpread a general conſternation through the mercantile part of this metropolis. Many complain, that the commerce of this kingdom is neglected, and that the return of Admiral Geary's fleet hath given room for the capture of this capital convoy.

Auguſt 26. The greateſt, and in fact only real enemies to America, have been her own ſons, viz. the people called *refugees*, who fled from America to this country with their mouths and hearts filled with calumny and falſhood. Theſe people, by their tales, have deceived the Miniſters, and, through the Miniſters, have deceived both the Parliament and the nation; and many of them are now living in this country, upon much better incomes than they ever had in their lives.

Oct. 11. Saturday private advices were brought to town from France, and immediately ſent to the King at Windſor. We learn that they contain the particulars of the intended military and naval reinforcement going to America, and that inſtead of 8 ſail of the line and 7000 men, 12 ſail of the line and 10,000 choice troops are ordered on that ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Sept. 30.

"On the 25th a Congreſs brig, mounting 18 guns, arrived from America in the Texel, and immediately landed two gentlemen, who, it appears, are going to Copenhagen, as reſident and Secretary from the Congreſs: Their names were Brown and Williams, and they are to ſet off from this city, on their journey to Denmark, to-morrow."

Diſpatches of great conſequence are ſaid to have arrived yeſterday from the Continent, ſuppoſed to be an official confirmation of the Queen of Portugal's acceding not only to the armed neutrality, but to an alliance with the Houſe of Bourbon; in conſequence of which, a meeting of all the great officers of ſtate was held laſt night at Lord Hillſborough's office, the particulars of which have not yet tranſpired.

The grand fleet are not to ſail from Torbay, until the fleet for America are ready to ſail, which are expected the firſt fair wind.

The outward-bound ſhips, which eſcaped being taken on the 9th of Auguſt, were underwrote laſt night at forty guineas per cent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 26.

"The Prince de Montabarrey, Miniſter and Secretary of State for the war department, has ſent circular letters to the commanders of all the French and foreign regiments of infantry, acquainting them, that it is the King's intention that the different corps which the war has required to be ſent to America ſhall be compleated: and that to this effect, each regiment ſhall furniſh a detachment, conſiſting of two ſerjeants, three corporals, and ſeventy-five ſoldiers, excepting only ſuch regiments as have already furniſhed detachments for the ſervice of his Majeſty's navy, and which are now only to furniſh a proportionate number of men. The miniſter recommends to prefer ſuch men as ſhall offer voluntarily, declaring unto them that they are to be incorporated into the regiments of land troops actually ſerving in America: and he further obſerves, that theſe detachments ſhould only conſiſt of men from the age of 18 to 30, or ſuch as have been at ſea, though they ſhould happen to be older; but that if a ſufficient number ſhould not offer voluntarily, his Majeſty's will and pleaſure was notwithſtanding to be executed.

"Our letters from Breſt mention, that the workmen in that port are buſily employed in ſheathing with copper all the ſhips that are deſtined for North-America, under the command of Monſieur de la Touche Treville. The ſecond diviſion of the army, under the command of Count de Rochambeau, which is to embark on board the ſaid ſquadron, conſiſts of the regiments of Auvergne, Meuſtri, Rouergne, and Anhalt, commanded by their Colonels the Viſcount de Laval, Count de Guibert, Viſcount de Guſtine, and the Count de Wirgenſtein."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) Oct.* 14.

There having been no arrivals from Europe ſince our laſt, we have it in our power to communicate but little intereſting intelligence to the public from that quarter, for the preſent week therefore we ſhall confine ourſelves chiefly to inſular occurrences, and happy ſhould we think ourſelves did they afford any circumſtances likely to prove grateful to the humane and benevolent mind; on the contrary, we have the painful taſk to relate ſcenes of complicated horror and diſtreſs, far exceeding any thing that has been experienced in the iſland during the preſent century. Accounts from different pariſhes teem with unpleaſing relations of plantain-walks being deſtroyed, canepieces levelled, with ſlaves and cattle carried away by the rapidity of the rivers, in the courſe of the preceding week;---in the pariſhes of Hanover and St. James the loſſes ſuſtained have been remarkably great, but the town of Savanna la Mar, that of late flouriſhing commercial

ſhot, appears to have been devoted by the elements to compleat deſtruction. On Tueſday, the third inſtant, the wind and rain ſet in about 11 o'clock, and about 12 it blew a perfect hurricane, continuing to increaſe till four, the wind varying to almoſt every point of the compaſs; from the beginning the water poured in over the beach, and almoſt inſtantaneouſly roſe to a perpendicular height, that rendered the continuance of the inhabitants at the Bay wholly impoſſible, the attention of every individual was fully employed in providing for his own ſafety by flight; ſome indeed, by endeavouring to ſave their family and friends, periſhed with them in the deluge; ſuch was the unhappy fate of Mr. M'Dowal, Comptroller of the Cuſtoms, Dr. King, his wife and two aſſiſtants; Meſſrs. Forbes and Dallas and four children; Mrs. Allwood and three children; Mrs. Gibſon and two children; Mr. John Fitzgerald, Dr. Lightfoot, Mr. William Anrtobus, jun. Meſſrs. Aaaron Touro and Moſes Nunes, and the nephew of the latter, Miſs Peſoa, a child of Mr. Payne, Mr. M'Lean, his wife and children, Mrs. Slop, Mrs. Little with three quadroon children.

In leſs than a quarter of an hour not a houſe or building was left ſtanding at the bay; the Court-Houſe, though built upon ſtrong ſtone walls, came down amongſt the reſt, many who had taken ſhelter therein were killed, others eſcaped with broken limbs; the fort is entirely deſtroyed. Mr. James Neſbet, carpenter, with 24 negroes, were at work in one houſe, and ſwept away together: By 4 o'clock not a building was left ſtanding in the Savannah, the whole having yielded to the violence of the tempeſt; moſt of the ſurviving inhabitants have taken ſhelter on board the Princeſs Royal, Captain Ruſden, who is drove aſhore between the houſe of George Robert Goodwin, Eſq; and the Cage: The Henry, Captain Richardſon, is nearly in the ſame ſituation: The Aſton-Hall, Captain Auſtin, is drove far up among the mangroves, lying flat upon her ſide; as alſo the ſloop Skimmer from Rattan. There is but little hopes of any of theſe veſſels being got off. The country for many miles round exhibits a moſt gloomy proſpect, not a leaf to be found on a tree, nor ſcarce a ſingle building ſtanding upon any of the neighbouring eſtates; at Blue-Caſtle eſtate, it is ſaid, upwards of 200 negroes were killed in the boiling-houſe, to which place they had fled for ſhelter, but it is to be hoped this will in ſome meaſure prove erroneous. M. Beckford's elegant ſtone-built houſe at Hartford Pen is entirely deſtroyed.

A gentleman from Savanna la Mar laſt Thurſday, mentions the number of white perſons loſt on the bay only to be upwards of 50, and people of colour 150.

Extract of a letter from Savanna la Mar, received by yeſterday's poſt, dated the 9th inſtant.

"No pen can deſcribe the dreadful ſituation we are in, and God only knows the number of lives loſt, for you can ſcarce walk ten yards for the ſpace of two miles round, but you ſee the dead above ground, and we that are left, what from fatigue, the heavy rains and unwholeſome ſmells ariſing from the dead carcaſes, it will certainly be the death of many more of us. The negroes ſeem inclined to revolt, and ſay they are now free; how our unhappy condition will terminate, God knows, but a gloomy proſpect is before us; we muſt inevitably periſh by famine, unleſs timely ſupplied from Kingſton."

A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town between nine and ten o'clock on Wedneſday evening. Two ſhocks were likewiſe felt at and within the neighbourhood of Spaniſh-Town, a little after ten o'clock the ſame evening.

A letter from an officer belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, mentions that veſſel to be loſt in the late ſtorm off Cape-Mais, on the Iſland of Cuba, but that the crew were all ſafe, excepting 20 who fell over board with the foremaſt.

BRIDGE-TOWN *(Barbados) October* 28.

To give a full deſcription of the late terrible ſtorm, is not only entirely out of our power, but is we believe beyond the abilities of any human being; we ſhall therefore, for the information of thoſe on a more happy ſpot, give a ſhort account of it, as every inhabitant of this little community is already too well informed.

On Tueſday the 10th inſtant, ſoon after day-break, the wind began to blow very freſh and continued to do ſo until about 10 o'clock, when it blew very hard, and increaſed in its violence 'till about 4 o'clock next morning; about noon on Tueſday many of the veſſels in Carliſle-Bay parted their cables, and by 3 P. M. all thoſe which till then remained at anchor (except a few ſloops and ſchooners which were afterwards driven on ſhore and wrecked) together with thoſe which had drifted in the forenoon, were blown out to ſea: Several houſes were blown down in the evening; the gale ſtill increaſed, and about 9 at night became a moſt tremendous hurricane, which laſted without intermiſſion or abatement 'till paſt 3 the next morning, when its fury began a little to ſubſide, although it may be ſaid the ſtorm was not entirely over at 5 next evening. As we have already obſerved, to give any adequate deſcription of the accumulated horrors of the night is impoſſible, but the roaring of the tempeſt, the noiſe occaſioned by the falling of whole houſes, and the roofs of others, the terrible ſhrieks, cries and groans of the wounded, who were hurt by and buried under the ruins, the inceſſant flaſhes of lightning, and unabating torrent of rain, formed together ſuch a ſcene of terror, as has, we believe, ſeldom been equalled in any part of the world. Nor did the return of day-light, which had been anxiouſly wiſhed for, bring with it any conſolation, as it ſerved but to preſent to us a ſpectacle of the moſt melancholy nature. The metropolis, which but a few hours before had been one of the beſt towns in the Weſt-Indies, converted into little better than one confuſed heap of ruins, and the country all round laid waſte, much more than it could have been by the ravages of the moſt cruel enemy.

The mole-head, a work of the utmoſt utility, and which had coſt this country upwards of 20000l. ſterling, entirely deſtroyed, and the baſon almoſt filled up with ſand, ſtones and pieces of timber, in ſuch a manner as, it is much to be feared, will render it totally uſeleſs. The caſtle, forts and batteries all deſtroyed; one wing, and a great part of the other, of that large and magnificent building, Government-houſe, are thrown down, and the center unroofed; that valuable building, the court-houſe and priſon, which was not to be equalled in any part of the Weſt-India Iſlands, is now little better than a heap of rubbiſh, as there remains but a ſmall part of the walls; nor have the houſes of individuals in general ſhared a much better fate, as there were not above 30 dwelling-houſes, ſtores, &c. in the town, which have eſcaped without conſiderable damage, and of the remainder, much the greater number are either entirely thrown down, or left in ſuch a ſituation as not to be repaired; of 11 pariſh churches and two chapels, there remain no more than St. Peter's church, the chapel about three miles to windward of it, and the church of St. Andrew's in Scotland; we are informed that moſt of the others are either down to their foundations, or in ſuch a ſituation as to be entirely uſeleſs. The other towns, viz. Oiſtins and the Hole-Town, are much the ſame with this; Speight's-Town, we apprehend, has many of its buildings ſtanding entire, and many others but little damaged, few being totally deſtroyed.—From the beſt information we have been able to obtain reſpecting the country, its ſituation, if poſſible, is ſtill worſe; in moſt plantations all the buildings, the ſugar-mills excepted, are laid level with the earth, and that there is not a ſingle eſtate in the iſland which has entirely eſcaped the violence of the tempeſt;—what adds to their diſtreſs is, the total loſs of the ground proviſions, which before had a promiſing appearance; the ſugar-mills in general, having had their points lowered at the finiſhing of the laſt crop, are preſerved, except the light covering over their round-houſes, which are blown away; feathered ſtock of all kinds, with which this country abounded, are now hardly to be ſeen, and the working cattle, &c. in many eſtates have ſuffered very much, ſome plantations having loſt, by the fall of the buildings and continued rain, 30 head, ſome more, ſome leſs, and in ſeveral eſtates many of the Negroes periſhed in the ſame manner. To aſcertain the loſs of the whole number of people is at preſent impoſſible, as in and about this town and pariſh whole families have either been cruſhed to death in the ruins, or ſwept by the torrent into the ſea; many were dug out of the rubbiſh four or five days after, and many more thrown on the beach by the tide. Some, who have taken great pains to be informed, ſay upwards of 3000 have periſhed, others ſay more, but to ſpeak with certainty cannot as yet be done. It is generally believed, that this vaſt devaſtation did not entirely proceed from the ſtorm alone, but muſt have been accompanied by an earthquake, of which ſeveral gentlemen of great veracity declare that they felt three diſtinct ſhocks, and which declaration is ſtrengthened by the ſea having riſen on that night to an extraordinary height all along the ſouthern coaſt, altho' the wind during the greateſt part of the hurricane blew from the N. E. quarter, and never ſhifted further to the ſouthward than S. E.

One gentleman, Mr. T. Skeete, of St. Joſeph's, informs us, that not more than 30 yards from his dwelling-houſe the earth is opened at leaſt 50 feet wide, and in a direct line for 150 feet long, and of a depth not leſs than 10 fathom; that there is a large bank of earth thrown up, and the chaſm forms a kind of an angle, and is nearly of the ſame dimenſions of the former. Some gentlemen now here, and who were at Liſbon a few days after the earthquake, declare that this town, in proportion to its ſize, has ſuffered more from the late calamity than Liſbon did at that time. We are informed that the public records of the iſland have been all preſerved, or at moſt but little damaged, and people in general have been ſo fortunate as to ſave their books and moſt valuable papers. One thing more we muſt obſerve, which is, that another calamity is ſtaring us in the face, and without the divine aſſiſtance muſt ſoon follow the laſt—the want of common neceſſaries of life. The ſmall quantities of all kind of proviſions in the hands of the merchants (who have not increaſed the price of any one article) a great deal of which is damaged, the total loſs of our native produce already reaped, the deſtruction of what was growing in the earth, without any proſpect of an immediate ſupply from abroad, ſo that the vaſt number of poor, as alſo many Negroes throughout the whole iſland, muſt periſh for want of food; and ſhould we have ſeaſons for the earth to bring forth her increaſe, thouſands muſt fall for lack of a place to ſhelter themſelves. No proviſions in our ruins—no habitations to abide in—no lumber to erect houſes with—nor no workmen, ſhould we have lumber ſent us—what a dreadful ſituation! Had we abilities to deſcribe, and time to publiſh, it is not for a newſpaper to contain the dreadful ſtory—it would fill a volume. Let us then, one and all, implore that gracious God, who hath thus viſited us with his avenging hand, mercifully to look down upon and to forgive us for thoſe things which has occaſioned him thus to pour down his fury upon us, and that he will avert the impending calamity.

St. JOHN's *(Antigua) November* 8.

His Majeſty's ſhips Andromeda and Laurel, of 28 guns each, the Beaver's prize of 16, and the Endymion are loſt, the two former under Trinity rocks Martinique. The Egmont of 74 guns, Blanch of 36, Deal-Caſtle of 24, and Camelion of 16, are miſſing.

BALTIMORE, *December* 5.

It is ſaid the enemy have left at or near Portſmouth, ſeveral empty American veſſels; amongſt them, we hear, is the ſhip Buckſkin, belonging to this port, lately captured by the Iris frigate.

Thurſday laſt the brigantine Ranger, Captain Johnſon, arrived here from St. Euſtatius. On his paſſage, in lat. 36. long. 73. 30. he fell in with the wreck of a pilot-boat-built ſloop. The Ranger's boat being ſent on board, one man was found dead in the cabin. She appeared to be loaded with tobacco. Her cables were bent to her anchors; but ſhe had nothing ſtanding but her bowſprit. She was about 60 feet upon deck, and had a riſe forward, for the forecaſtle, of about 12 inches. As ſhe was full of water, no further diſcoveries could be made.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

The commitment of Mr. Laurens to the Tower of London, by the three Secretaries of State, runs thus:

"Theſe are, in his Majeſty's name, to authorize you to receive into your cuſtody the perſon of Henry Laurens, Eſq; ſent herewith, on ſuſpicion of high treaſon, whom you are to keep ſafe until he ſhall be delivered by due courſe of law: for ſo doing, this is your warrant.

STORMONT,
HILLSBOROUGH,
G. GERMAINE.

To Charles, Earl Cornwallis, Conſtable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

Thus far the London paper. On which we cannot but remark on the equivocation of the warrant, which ſays, on *ſuſpicion* of high treaſon; by which it appears that thoſe three eaſtern wiſe men, the Secretaries of State, could not tell whether it be treaſon or not, or at leaſt they are afraid to call it ſo, leſt it ſhould turn out a glorious Revolution, ſupported and approved by all Europe.—The circumſtances of Mr. Laurens's commitment are thus related. On his arrival in England, he was attended by the above Secretaries, who, after informing him of their rank and character, aſk him—Is your name Henry Laurens? It is.—Are you the ſame Henry Laurens, who was Preſident of the American Congreſs? I am.—We are ordered by the King and Council to examine you, and have certain queſtions to propoſe to you. Your Lordſhips may ſave yourſelves the trouble of an examination, as I think it my place to anſwer no queſtions you may put.—Sir, we are directed to commit you priſoner to the Tower. I am ready to attend.———This is ſo much like the deciſive character of Mr. Laurens, that we give it to the public on the preſumption of it being a fact.

Letters from Cape-Francois, of the 29th of October, received by Captain Durham, contain the following accounts, viz.

"We learn from Jamaica, that beſides the hurricane, they have had an earthquake and an irruption of a volcano. That ſeveral veſſels were loſt in Port-Royal, one of which was a privateer of 22 guns, ready to proceed on her cruize. Two of their ſhips, one of 74, the other of 64 guns, were wrecked upon the Golden Keys, and their whole crews periſhed, except five men, who were ſaved by a Spaniſh Goelette. One of their frigates and a privateer ran aſhore on the iſland of Cuba, ſome of their crews were ſaved by the Spaniards.

"There has been alſo an inſurrection of the Negroes at Jamaica: The Governor was obliged to march a regiment to reduce them to order; ſuch is the unhappy ſituation of that iſland. Our iſlands and thoſe of the Spaniards ſuffered equally by the hurricane. The loſſes cannot be made up for a long time, and eſpecially as the diſtractions of war will not admit of ſuch reciprocal relief as would tend conſiderably to ſoften the calamities.

"The ſquadron commanded by M. de Monteuil, which had been driven by the hurricane into Porto-Rico, is now on a cruize, in ſearch of unfortunate veſſels as may need aſſiſtance: He has already preſerved the crews of five veſſels from Martinique, which were loſt on the coaſt of Porto-Rico, and were part of a convoy of 54 ſail from Europe; ſeven others of this convoy are arrived at the Cape, in the moſt diſtreſſed ſituation; the fate of the others is not yet known."

At an election held at New-Caſtle, on the 28th ult. to ſupply a vacant ſeat, The Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Eſq; was choſen to repreſent the county of New-Caſtle in the General Aſſembly of the Delaware State.

†‡† The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are to Meet next Friday Evening at the Library-Room.

To be SOLD,

The MARYLAND GAZETTE,

From January 1755 to June 1767,
(Eleven Years and an Half compleat.)

CONTAINING the moſt remarkable OCCURRENCES in thoſe Times, both foreign and domeſtic: Neatly printed, by Jonas Green, at ANNAPOLIS, and bound in five Volumes Folio. With 37 ſelect Gazettes preceding the Whole, in which are inſerted The Oeconomy of Human Life; Major WASHINGTON's (our preſent illuſtrious General) JOURNAL to the OHIO, in the Year 1753, &c. &c. &c. *December* 12, 1780.

The BOOKS may be ſeen, and the Price known, at Mr. BENJAMIN JANUARY's, Bookbinder and Stationer, oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, in Front-Street, Philadelphia.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 6th inſtant, between Novens and Co. and Mr. John Wilſon's, in Second-ſtreet, a tanned leather POCKET-BOOK, containing a Sixty and Sixty-five Dollar bills, the other money unknown, but ſuppoſed to be between three and four hundred dollars. The book was ripped at one end. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall have the above reward.

THE Field Officers and Captains belonging to the Pennſylvania Line, abſent upon furlough, or otherwiſe, are hereby required to join their reſpective regiments in the vicinity of Morriſtown, State of New-Jerſey, on or before the 20th of December enſuing; (except thoſe of the 8th) to the end that the arrangement of the Infantry may be compleated, agreeable to an act of Congreſs, paſſed the 21ſt ult.

Thoſe Officers who do not comply with this order, or neglect ſending their determination in writing to the Commanding Officer of the diviſion, in Camp, whether they will continue in the ſervice or retire from it, on or before the day aforeſaid, will be precluded the right of priority which they would otherwiſe be entitled to.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding the Pennſylvania Line.

Camp, Totowa, Nov. 25, 1780.

Two Writing-Maſters wanted at the UNIVERSITY.

Perſons well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, Rector of the Academy.

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on the 28th of this inſtant December, by the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, Fifty acres of good LAND, containing in part a quantity of good meadow, ſome woodland, and 150 apple-trees; with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, and a never-failing ſpring on the premiſes, ſituate about a quarter of a mile from Jenkins-town; the whole to be ſold together or in ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Alſo at the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, horſes, cows, a waggon and gears, and ſundry utenſils too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the premiſes. ¶ PATRICK M'GARGELL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Elk-Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, in the beginning of October laſt, a ſmall brown COW, about five or ſix years old; alſo a ſmall red STEER, about the ſame age, both ſlightly branded laſt ſpring on the thigh with the letter M; they were brought from Suſſex county laſt fall, and probably will make that way. Whoever will ſecure ſaid cattle and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges.

¶ THOMAS MAY.

RUN away, on the 25th of November, from on board the continental ſhip Saratoga, a Negroe Man, named Anthony Caſtoff, a ſhoemaker by trade, but has been to ſea ſome time, and will paſs for a ſeaman, about five feet ten inches high, black complexion, talks French, Spaniſh, and tolerable good Engliſh; was taken in September, 1779, in the Miſſiſippi, and condemned then to the captors: Had on, when he went away, a brown outſide jacket, with horn buttons, a lincey under jacket, and long canvas trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, or brings him to PHILIP LYON, in Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

GRAND LODGE, *Philadelphia, Nov.* 29, 1780.

THE different Lodges, under the jurisdiction of the *Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania*, are requested to take Notice, that the *Monday preceding St. John's Day*, happening this Year to be *Christmas Day*, the GRAND COMMUNICATION will be held on *Monday, the 18th Day of December*, in the Grand Lodge Room, Lodge-Alley, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and it is hoped the different Officers, who, by the wholesome Rules of *Masonry*, ought to be present, will be punctual in their attendance, as matters of very general importance to the whole Fraternity will be laid before them.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
WM. MOORE SMITH, D. G. Secr'y.

Newport, November 22, 1780.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber in Newport, Newcastle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a chesnut colour, with a small star, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be discovered. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 2d of this instant December, from Charles Hayes's mill, in Germantown township, A Brown MARE, with a switch tail, half blooded, branded on the near buttock HS: Marked under the tail as if she had been torn with a nail; between 4 and 5 years old, a natural trotter; has a little white on one of her hind feet. Whoever brings the said creature to MICHAEL TAYLOR, on the Widow Harrison's place, on the Ridge road, shall receive the above reward. ¶

November 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharpless, in Concord, on the 20th of this instant, A Sorrel HORSE, with a blaze down his face, collar marked. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to ¶ WILLIAM ARMENT.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen away from his master, living in Colrain township, Lancaster county, on the 12th of September last, an indented servant boy, named ROBERT WEST, about nine years of age: Had on, when he was stolen, a blue cloth coat with small metal buttons, a tow shirt and trowsers, an old felt hat. The thieves concerned in taking him away were, a certain Owen Martin, his step father, and Hannah Martin, alias West, his mother. Said Owen is broken backed; both are native Irish, which may easily be discerned by their tongue. Their common occupation is begging, and both are very fond of spiritous liquors, and when intoxicated, much given to prophane swearing. Whoever secures the boy in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home; and for securing the thieves as above, One Hundred Dollars, paid by ROBERT ROSS, jun.

All persons are forbid to harbour them.

November 27, 1780.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, a Dutch servant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a similar occasion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own strait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn snuff-coloured jacket with sleeves, broke out at the elbows, a short blue under jacket, tow shirt, old scarlet breeches with silk knee garters, black woollen stockings, and good shoes, with strings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, speaks good English, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is supposed he is gone over Susquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reasonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit township, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton township, in the county of Lancaster.

One Thousand and Fifty five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Lancaster.

* 4tw. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

THE subscriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their past favours, and hopes, by his attention to business, for a continuance of their custom, at that commodious and long accustomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the most commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my house, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requested to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. ‡ DENNIS M'CARTHY.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH-STREET,

The third door from the corner of Fifth-street.

For particulars, apply to

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

United States Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give notice to all persons, who have purchased tickets in the third class in this City, that they are now ready to renew the same in the fourth class.—All tickets not renewed in six weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests intrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;----by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death:---That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 21, 1780.

THE report made yesterday on the Petition of GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant in the 10th Pennsylvania regiment, praying to be divorced from his Wife HESTER, by reason of her infidelity and infamous conduct, &c. was read the second time, and being considered, it was

Resolved, That the said Giles Hicks be permitted to bring in a bill to divorce him from his said wife Hester, agreeable to the prayer of his petition, he, the said Giles Hicks, giving previous notice of his design and this permission, at least three weeks, in the public news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, intituled, *The Pennsylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiser.*

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

In consequence of the above resolve, I do hereby give public notice, that I have petitioned the Honourable House of Assembly, for a Divorce from Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel; for which purpose a bill is depending before the House, of which said Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel, may take notice, in order to make her objections, if any she hath, why said bill should not be passed into a law.

GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant,
10th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a star and snip, his near hind foot white, and a blemish on his off eye. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horse again, shall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, in September last, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the said sheep, are desired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 15th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, some of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with striped linsey, a lightish linsey jacket with sleeves, and red waistcoat, tow shirt, old lightish cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue stockings, old shoes. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or confines him in any goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by some evil-minded person, into the garden of the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near Fifth-street, on the night of the 20th or 21st instant, and had been several times trespassing there before, a red COW, with some white on her belly and sides, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood, Innholder, in Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Stephen Decatur, (who as well &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her voyage from Liverpool, to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by—— Wignall;—of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kaighn, (who as well &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her voyage from Plymouth to South-Carolina, William Robbins, late Master; — Of David Stevens, (who as well &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel Virginia built, burden about thirty tons, taken at sea, no person being on board, loaded with tobacco;— against the schooner called the Flying Fish, a recaptured vessel;— Of Joshua Studson, (who as well &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the John;—against the sloop or vessel called the Catherine, which said schooner John, and sloop Catherine were lately taken by said Joshua Studson, on the south side of Staten-Island, near Prince's Bay;— Of Samuel Bigelow (who as well &c.) against a certain schooner called the Betsey, a re-captured vessel, drove on the bar at Cranberry-Inlet by distress of weather, formerly belonging to some inhabitant of the State of Delaware, and said to be cut out of Mush-Melon creek by the enemy, and also against negroe Toney, taken on board said schooner Betsey; Of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kaighn, (who as well &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Richard, taken at sea on her voyage from Glasgow to Charlestown, James Robison late Master; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the said negroe Toney, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By Order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Register.*

Haddonfield, Nov. 18, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, situate in the lower part of Chester county, on a public road, leading from Lancaster to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruston's, and three from L. Pusey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreased to 50 acres, under water-course, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 bushels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling house, having two well finished rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large stone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the house; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well constructed stone stable, a waggon and corn-house under one roof; a stone spring-house, two stories high, supplied by an excellent spring handy to the dwelling; there is also a tenement suitable for a small family, with several other out houses. The place is well supplied with fruit of different sorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beside a young orchard of 250 trees. being a collection of various kinds of the best grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to grass, being well watered by several streams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the situation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1780

WAS taken up this morning, trespassing on the subscriber, in his meadow in Passyunk, near the mouth of Schuylkill, the following creatures, viz. a bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, branded AM in one, and has bad hoofs. A black two year old MARE COLT, and a bay yearling COLT. The owner or owners are desired to apply to RICHARD BARRY, at the Connestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same, agreeable to a law of the State. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Plymouth township, near Plymouth Meeting-house, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia; there are erected on the said lot, a two story stone messuage, a stone barn and stable, a frame shed, also a large stone store house, where a large store has been kept for many years past; a well of excellent water at the door. The said place is suitable for any public business, as there is public entertainment kept there at present. Any person inclining to purchase the said place, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the owner, living on the premises.

¶ LEVI TRUMP.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inst. from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a small star in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

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DECEMBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2636.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1780.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, July 5, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Carlisle-Bay, Barbadoes, May 31, 1780, received this morning from Capt. Man, of his Majesty's ship the Cerberus, who arrived at Falmouth the 2d inst.

"SINCE my letter of the 26th of April from Fort-Royal Bay, sent express by the Pegasus, I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that after greatly alarming the island of Martinique, whose inhabitants had been made to believe his Majesty's fleet had been defeated, but were soon convinced to the contrary, by its appearance before their port, where it continued till the condition of many of the ships under my command, and the lee currents, rendered it necessary for the fleet to anchor in Chocque Bay, St. Lucia, in order to put the wounded and sick men on shore, and to water and refit the fleet: Frigates having been detached both to windward and to leeward of every island, in order to gain intelligence of the motions of the enemy, and timely notice of their approach towards Martinique, the only place they could refit at in those seas.

"Having landed the wounded and sick men, watered and refitted the fleet, on the 6th of May, upon having received intelligence of the enemy's approach to windward of Martinique, I put to sea with 19 sail of the line, two 50 gun ships, and several frigates.

"From the 6th to the 10th of May the fleet continued turning to windward between Martinique and St. Lucia, when we got sight of the French fleet, about three leagues to windward of us, Point Saline on Martinique then bearing N. N. E. five leagues; Capt. Affleck, in the Triumph, joining me the same day.

"The enemy's fleet consisted of 23 sail of the line, seven frigates, two sloops, a cutter, and a lugger. Nothing could induce them to risque a general action, though it was in their power daily; they made at different times motions which indicated a desire of engaging, but their resolution failed them when they drew near: And as they sailed far better than his Majesty's fleet, they with ease could gain what distance they pleased to windward.

"As they were sensible of their advantage in sailing, it emboldened them to run greater risques, and approach nearer to his Majesty's ships than they would otherwise have done; and for several days, about two in the afternoon, they bore down in a line of battle abreast, and brought to the wind a little more than random shot distance.

"As I watched every opportunity of gaining the wind, and forcing them to battle, the enemy, on my ordering the fleet to make a great deal of sail on the 15th upon a wind, had the vanity to think we were retiring, and with a press of sail approached us much nearer than usual. I suffered them to enjoy the deception, and their van ship to approach abreast of my centre; when by a lucky change of wind, perceiving I could weather the enemy, I made the signal for the third in command, who then led the van, to tack with his squadron, and gain the wind of the enemy. The enemy's fleet instantly wore, and fled with a crowd of sail.

"His Majesty's fleet by this manœuvre had gained the wind, and would have forced the enemy to battle, had it not at once changed six points when near the enemy, and enabled them to recover that advantage. However it did not enable them to weather his Majesty's fleet so much, but the van, led by that good and gallant officer Captain Bowyer, about seven in the evening, reached their centre, and was followed by Rear-Admiral Rowley's squadron (who then led the van) the centre and rear of his Majesty's fleet following in order.

"As the enemy were under a press of sail, none but the van of his Majesty's fleet could come in for any part of the action, without wasting his Majesty's powder and shot; the enemy wantonly expending a deal of their's at such a distance as to have no effect.

"The Albion, Capt. Bowyer, and the Conqueror, Rear-Admiral Rowley, were the ships that suffered most in this rencontre. But I am sure, from the slackness of their fire, in comparison to that of the van of his Majesty's fleet, the enemy's rear must have suffered very considerably.

"The enemy kept an awful distance till the 19th inst. when I was in hopes that I should have weathered them, but had the mortification to be disappointed in those hopes: However, as they were convinced their rear could not escape action, they seemed to have taken a resolution of risquing a general one; and when their van weathered us, they bore away along our line to windward, and began a heavy cannonade, but at such a distance as to do little or no execution; however, their rear could not escape, being closely attacked by the ships of the van, then led by Commodore Hotham; and with pleasure I can say, that the fire of his Majesty's ships was far superior to that of the enemy, who must have received great damage by the rencontre.

"The Albion and Conqueror suffered much in this last action, and several other ships received considerable damage; a list of which, as likewise of the killed and wounded, I have the honour to inclose.

"The pursuit of the enemy had led us 40 leagues directly to windward of Martinique; and as the enemy had stood to the northward with all the sail they could possibly press, and were out of sight the 22d inst. the condition of his Majesty's ships being such as not to allow a longer pursuit, I sent the Conqueror, Cornwall, and Boyne to St. Lucia, and stood with the remainder of his Majesty's ships towards Barbadoes, in order to put the sick and wounded on shore, and repair the squadron.

"We anchored in Carlisle-Bay on the 22d inst. where every despatch possible has been used, both night and day in refitting, watering, and victualling the fleet; and I hope that every thing will be in readiness to proceed to sea to-morrow, in quest of the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cadiz the 28th of last month; intelligence of which has been brought me by the Cerberus, Capt. Man, who parted company with them on the 4th inst. in latitude 31 and a half, steering W. S. W.

"The Brilliant and Rattlesnake sloop have joined me since, with the same intelligence; the latter from Commodore Johnstone. I shall order them all back again to their station; but cannot forbear expressing to their Lordships my approbation of the merits of those officers, who thought it their duty to leave their station, and convey to me with speed intelligence of such great importance.

"I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that Monsr. de Guichen and the French fleet have got, in a shattered condition, into Martinico, where, their Lordships may be assured that I shall keep a watchful eye over them; and hope I shall have an opportunity of giving a good account of the Spanish fleet before the French are in a condition to put to sea.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on the 15th of May, 1780.

Ships	Killed.	Wounded.
Vigilant —	3	10
Medway -	1	10
Conqueror - -	2	13
Albion - -	12	62
Cornwall -	3	5
Total	21	100

Killed. First Lieut. William Law, of the Cornwall.

G. B. RODNEY.

A List of the Killed and Wounded the 19th of May, 1780.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.
Intrepid -	1	0
Suffolk - -	1	21
Triumph -	4	14
Vigilant - -	9	15
Medway	2	11
Vengeance -	3	16
Magnificent -	5	23
Conqueror - -	3	10
Albion - -	12	61
Terrible - -	3	9
Cornwall - -	4	10
Preston - -	0	3
Total	47	193

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Lieut. Twycross, of the Triumph, wounded.
Lieut. Flight, 87th regt. of the Magnificent, wounded.
Capt. Watson, of the Conqueror, lost his arm, since dead.
Ensign Curry, 5th regiment, of the Albion, killed.
Mr. Paven, Master of the Albion, wounded.
Lieut. Douglass, of the Cornwall, lost his leg.

G. B. RODNEY."

To be SOLD,

The MARYLAND GAZETTE,

From January 1755 to June 1767,
(Eleven Years and an Half compleat.)

CONTAINING the most remarkable OCCURRENCES in those Times, both foreign and domestic: Neatly printed, by Jonas Green, at ANNAPOLIS, and bound in five Volumes Folio. With 37 select Gazettes preceding the Whole, in which are inserted The Oeconomy of Human Life; Major WASHINGTON's (our present illustrious General) JOURNAL to the OHIO, in the Year 1753, &c. &c. &c. *December 18, 1780.*

The BOOKS may be seen, and the Price known, at Mr. BENJAMIN JANUARY's, Bookbinder and Stationer, opposite the Coffee-House, in Front-Street, Philadelphia.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Elk-Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, in the beginning of October last, a small brown COW, about five or six years old; also a small red STEER, about the same age, both slightly branded last spring on the thigh with the letter M; they were brought from Sussex county last fall, and probably will make that way. Whoever will secure said cattle and give notice to the subscriber, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward for each, and reasonable charges.

¶ THOMAS MAY.

RUN away, on the 25th of November, from on board the continental ship Saratoga, a Negroe Man, named Anthony Castoff, a shoemaker by trade, but has been to sea some time, and will pass for a seaman, about five feet ten inches high, black complexion, talks French, Spanish, and tolerable good English; was taken in September, 1779, in the Mississippi, and condemned then to the captors: Had on, when he went away, a brown outside jacket, with horn buttons, a lincey under jacket, and long canvas trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe in any goal, or brings him to PHILIP LYON, in Lombard-street, Philadelphia, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

Two Writing-Masters wanted at the UNIVERSITY.

Persons well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations, will please to apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, Rector of the Academy.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 28th of this instant December, by the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, Fifty acres of good LAND, containing in part a quantity of good meadow, some woodland, and 150 apple-trees; with a good dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, and a never-failing spring on the premises, situate about a quarter of a mile from Jenkins-town; the whole to be sold together or in separate lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Also at the same time will be exposed to sale, horses, cows, a waggon and gears, and sundry utensils too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the premises. ¶ PATRICK M'GARGELL.

THE Field Officers and Captains belonging to the Pennsylvania Line, absent upon furlough, or otherwise, are hereby required to join their respective regiments in the vicinity of Morristown, State of New-Jersey, on or before the 20th of December ensuing; (except those of the 8th) to the end that the arrangement of the Infantry may be compleated, agreeable to an act of Congress, passed the 21st ult.

Those Officers who do not comply with this order, or neglect sending their determination in writing to the Commanding Officer of the division, in Camp, whether they will continue in the service or retire from it, on or before the day aforesaid, will be precluded the right of priority which they would otherwise be entitled to.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding the Pennsylvania Line.

Camp, Totowa, Nov. 25, 1780.

Newport, November 22, 1780.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber in Newport, Newcastle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a chesnut colour, with a small star, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be discovered. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 2d of this instant December, from Charles Hayes's mill, in Germantown township, A Brown MARE, with a switch tail, half blooded, branded on the near buttock HS: Marked under the tail as if she had been torn with a nail; between 4 and 5 years old, a natural trotter; has a little white on one of her hind feet. Whoever brings the said creature to MICHAEL TAYLOR, on the Widow Harrison's place, on the Ridge road, shall receive the above reward. ¶

November 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharpless, in Concord, the 20th of this instant, A Sorrel HORSE, with a blaze down his face, collar marked. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to ¶ WILLIAM ARMENT.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen away from his master, living in Colrain township, Lancaster county, on the 12th of September last, an indented servant boy, named ROBERT WEST, about nine years of age: Had on, when he was stolen, a blue cloth coat with small metal buttons, a tow shirt and trowsers, an old felt hat. The thieves concerned in taking him away were, a certain Owen Martin, his step father, and Hannah Martin, alias West, his mother. Said Owen is broken backed; both are native Irish, which may easily be discerned by their tongue. Their common occupation is begging, and both are very fond of spiritous liquors, and when intoxicated, much given to prophane swearing. Whoever secures the boy in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home; and for securing the thieves as above, One Hundred Dollars, paid by ROBERT ROSS, jun.

All persons are forbid to harbour them.

November 27, 1780.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, a Dutch servant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a similar occasion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own strait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn snuff-coloured jacket with sleeves, broke out at the elbows, a short blue under jacket, tow shirt, old scarlet breeches with silk knee garters, black woollen stockings, and good shoes, with strings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, speaks good English, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is supposed he is gone over Susquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reasonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, October 9, 1780.

This morning Captain Roſs, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, arrived in town from South-Carolina, with a letter from his Lordſhip to Lord G. Germaine, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord, Camden, Auguſt 21, 1780.

IT is with great pleaſure that I communicate to your Lordſhip an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th inſtant, by his Majeſty's troops under my command, over the rebel ſouthern army under General Gates.

In my diſpatch, No. 1 I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that while at Charleſtown, I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his Lordſhip's command. On the 9th inſtant two expreſſes arrived, with an account that Gen. Gates was advancing towards Lynch's Creek with his whole army, ſuppoſed to amount to 6000 men, excluſive of a detachment of 1100 men under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the poſts at Rocky-Mount and Hanging-Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our poſition, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Carleſtown; that the diſaffected country between Pedee and Black-River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his poſts, and preparing to aſſemble his force at Camden.

In conſequence of this information, after finiſhing ſome important points of buſineſs at Charleſtown, I ſat out on the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with his whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's ſmall detachment, which fell back from Rocky-Mount to Major Ferguſon's poſts of the militia of Ninety-ſix, on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the poſition at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my ſupplies muſt have failed me in a few days.

I ſaw no difficulty of making good my retreat to Charles-Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that reſolution, I muſt have not only left near 800 ſick, and a great quantity of ſtores at this place, but I clearly ſaw the loſs of the whole province, except Charleſtown, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate conſequences, beſides forfeiting all pretenſions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, excluſive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by ſickneſs and other caſualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North-Carolina refugees.

However, the greateſt part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charleſtown ſufficiently garriſoned and provided for a ſiege, and ſeeing little to loſe by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I reſolved to take the firſt good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and poſition; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging-Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After conſulting ſome intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force againſt their continentals, who from good intelligence I knew to be badly poſted cloſe to Col. Rugeley's houſe. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to ſome provincials, militia and convaleſcents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horſes which they had preſſed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the courſe of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when, about half an hour paſt two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in conſiderable force, and was ſoon aſſured by ſome deſerters and priſoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the ſame, the firing ſoon ceaſed. Confiding in the diſciplined courage of his Majeſty's troops, and well apprized by ſeveral intelligent inhabitants that the ground on which both armies ſtood, being narrowed by ſwamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chooſe to hazard the great ſtake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confuſion to which an action in the dark is ſo particularly liable. But having taken meaſures that the enemy ſhould not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I reſolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my laſt diſpoſition, and formed the troops in the following order: The diviſion of the right, conſiſting of a ſmall corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Webſter; the diviſion of the left, conſiſting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the legion, and part of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton's North-Carolina regiment, under the command of Lord Rawdon, with two ſix and two three pounders, which were commanded by Lieutenant M'Leod. The 71ſt regiment, with two ſix pounders, was formed as a reſerve, one battalion in the rear of the diviſion on the right, the other on that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, cloſe to the 71ſt regiment, with orders to ſeize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in caſe any corps ſhould meet with a check.

This diſpoſition was juſt made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewiſe perfiſted in their reſolution to fight, were formed in two lines oppoſite and near to us; and obſerving a movement on their left, which I ſuppoſed to be with an intention to make ſome alteration in their order, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Webſter to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little hazineſs in the air, which, preventing the ſmoke from riſing, occaſioned ſo thick a darkneſs, that it was difficult to ſee the effect of a very heavy and well ſupported fire on both ſides.

Our lines continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced Britiſh ſoldiers, keeping up a conſtant fire, or making uſe of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confuſion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this inſtant I ordered the cavalry to complete the route, which was performed with their uſual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the purſuit to Hanging-Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were ſlain, a number of priſoners, near 150 waggons (in one of which was a braſs cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the action of the night) a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable; a number of colours, and ſeven pieces of braſs cannon (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between eight and nine hundred were killed, among that number Brigadier Gen. Gregory, and about one thouſand priſoners, many of whom wounded; of which number were Major General Baron de Kalb, ſince dead, and Brigadier Gen. Rutherford.

I have the honour to encloſe a return of killed and wounded on our ſide. The loſs of ſo many brave men is much to be lamented, but the number is moderate in proportion to ſo great an advantage.

The behaviour of his Majeſty's troops in general was beyond all praiſe; it did honour to themſelves and their country. I was particularly indebted to Col Lord Rawdon and Lieut Col. Webſter, for the diſtinguiſhed courage and abilities with which they conducted their reſpective diviſions, and the capacity and vigour of Lieut. Colonel Tarleton at the head of the cavalry, deſerve my higheſt commendations; Lieut. M'Cleod exerted himſelf greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My Aid de Camp, Capt. Roſs, and Lieut. Haldane of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice; and the public officers, Major of Brigade England, who acted as Adjutant-General, and the Majors of Brigade Manly and Doyle, ſhewed the moſt active and zealous attention to their duty; Governor Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the ſpirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I ſaw the importance of deſtroying or diſperſing, if poſſible, the corps under General Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for aſſembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton with the legion of cavalry and infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him; and at the ſame time I ſent orders to Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull, and Major Ferguſon, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their ſide to purſue and endeavour to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton executed this ſervice with his uſual activity and military addreſs. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and ſurprized him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catabo Fords: He totally deſtroyed or diſperſed his detachment, conſiſting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the ſpot, and taking two pieces of braſs cannon and 300 priſoners, and 44 waggons. He likewiſe retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-Rock, and partly in eſcorting ſome waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he releaſed 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been ſeized by the rebels. Captain Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a promiſing officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loſs otherwiſe was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieut. Col. Tarleton to his Majeſty's favour. The rebel forces being at preſent diſperſed, the internal commotions and inſurrections in the province will now ſubſide. But I ſhall give direction to inflict exemplary puniſhment on ſome of the moſt guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from ſporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generoſity of the Britiſh government.

On the morning of the 17th I diſpatched proper people to North-Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and aſſemble immediately; and to ſeize the moſt violent people, and all military ſtores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all ſtragglers from the routed army; and I have promiſed to march without loſs of time to their ſupport: Some neceſſary ſupplies for the army are now on their way from Charleſtown, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My Aid de Camp, Capt. Roſs, will have the honour of delivering this diſpatch to your Lordſhip, and will be able to give you the fulleſt account of the ſtate of the army and the country. He is a very deſerving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your Lordſhip's favour and patronage. I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Return of the killed, wounded and miſſing, of the troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, S. Carolina, Auguſt 16, 1780.

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 9 rank and file, miſſing.

ST. JOHN'S *(Antigua) November* 14.

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent.

"It is not in my power to expreſs to you our preſent wretched ſituation. On Tueſday night, the 10th of October, the wind came round to the north-weſt, and blew very freſh from that quarter all night; at ſun-riſe it came rather more to the weſtward, and the gale increaſed, and by 9 o'clock 15 veſſels in the bay were drove aſhore; 150 men were drowned, belonging to a French armed brig; the Juno, a fine frigate, was loſt, but all her hands ſaved. The gale ſtill encreaſed until 12 o'clock, and then, I may ſay, there was never ſuch a ſcene exhibited as from that hour till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. From the church to Dr. Connor's, there was not the leaſt part of a houſe or even a wall left; numbers of poor people lay ſhrieking under the ruins, and no perſon dared to go out to their aſſiſtance. All that could were obliged to fly up to the high land to ſave themſelves from the flood, which overflowed almoſt the whole town. The wind began to abate about 5 o'clock, but it ſtill rained without intermiſſion. In this ſituation we remained until Thurſday morning the 12th, when the ſea and weather moderated, but ſuch an appearance of wretchedneſs was never ſeen, it was enough to pierce the moſt obdurate heart; the greateſt part of the town is in total ruins; and few people had places to ſcreen themſelves from the rain, which continued for two days after. Our proviſions, ſtock and cloaths are waſhed into the ſea; nobody knowing where to apply for bread to ſatisfy the wants of nature; fortunately two merchants had landed a cargoe of proviſions a few days before, which was unhurt, and was of infinite relief to us. The country has ſuffered as much as we have in town; there are only five people in the whole iſland that have ſaved their works; numbers of negroes are killed, and all the ſugar made this crop waſhed away. In Trumaka, one Mr. Muſeman had a large ſtrong houſe which ſtood the wind, and every body in that valley took ſhelter there, to the amount of about 45 people; all the windows and doors were nailed up, when the flood came down and carried the houſe into the ſea, and all the people periſhed except two, who were taken up the next day from the roof. The whole country looks as if it had been deſtroyed by fire, not a leaf ſtanding upon a tree."

BALTIMORE, *December* 12.

Among the remarkable pieces exhibited in the *London Gazette*, none more deſerves the ſerious notice of the friends to America, than the plauſible offers made by Great-Britain to the State of Georgia, through the channel of Sir James Wright's ſpeech, at the firſt meeting of the Aſſembly, on the 9th of May ult. wherein he preſents a ſketch of conceſſions which Great-Britain, after a five years war, is ready to make to America, of thoſe very pretenſions for which the war was undertaken.

After congratulating them upon their *happy deliverance* from the *uſurpation* and *tyranny* of the promoters of the rebellion, as he is pleaſed to term it, and enumerating the *bleſſings* they will enjoy under the Regal government, amongſt which he has not omitted mentioning the ſtriking contraſt between their real money and our fluctuating paper currency, he proceeds to inform them, that the King and Parliament have abſolutely renounced the *right* of *taxing* America, and reſerved only the *power* of laying ſuch *impoſts* as may be *neceſſary* for the regulation of trade, (a power which the warmeſt partiſans of America have never conteſted with Parliament) and the net proceeds of thoſe *impoſts* are in all caſes to be employed for the uſe of the Province—He continues by informing them, that he is happy in having it in his power to declare that the King, in order to relieve his faithful ſubjects in that Province, is *graciouſly* pleaſed to remit all arrears of quitrents, and that he *generouſly* purpoſes to aſſign all thoſe which may become due in future, for the uſe of the Province—that the fines and confiſcations which may be impoſed or adjudged in future to his Majeſty ſhall be alſo employed in the ſame manner.

Theſe are the moſt ſtriking lines in the conceſſions exhibited in Sir James Wright's ſpeech; and if we could prevail on the Britiſh Lion to ſuffer his teeth to be drawn, and his nails pared, as the man in the fable requeſted, when *that beaſt* wanted an alliance with his family, ſuch a ſpeech might be liſtened to with leſs danger, than it can in the preſent powerful ſtate of that country that ſtyles herſelf our *Mother*.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Southern Army, dated Camp, near the Waxhaws, October 31.

"Upon the enemy's approaching as far as Charlotte, I marched from Hillſborough with three companies of light infantry, which were to act with a body of horſe, commanded by Col. Waſhington, and a body of riflemen; the whole to be under the command of Col. Morgan. We reached the Yadkin in 6 days (110 miles) where we were detained three days by the heavy rains, which rendered the river impaſſable. The enemy, during this time, hearing of the defeat of Col. Ferguſon, who had penetrated the upper part of this State, and was to have joined Lord Cornwallis at the Yadkin or Hillſborough, had began their retreat, and, before we could come up with them, had croſſed the Catawba. They were much harraſſed while they lay in Charlotte, and on the retreat, by a body of militia horſe, commanded by Col. Davie, a very active and good officer. He, with 400 horſe, and General Davidſon with a number of infantry, are now encamped with us, where we are waiting the arrival of General Gates, and the reſt of the continental troops, who are on their march."

Extract of another letter from the ſame Gentleman, dated Waxhaws, November 10.

"It is probable that ſomething ſerious will ſoon be attempted againſt Camden, where there are not more than 400 men, commanded by Colonel Turnbull, of the New-York Volunteers; their works are not formidable. The main body of the enemy are at Wincſborough, 40 miles S. W. of Camden. Lord Cornwallis is very ill.---- Colonel Marian has routed ſeveral parties of tories on the Santee, and has taken a quantity of rum between Charles-Town and Camden."

The crew of the Britiſh frigate Andromeda, lately wrecked on Martinico, all periſhed, it is ſaid, except 18 men,

A few days ago died, deſervedly regretted, at Alexandria, Virginia, Colonel JOHN WHITE, late of the State of Georgia, a celebrated partiſan in the ſervice of the United States; a gentleman in whom were happily united the brave ſoldier, ſteady patriot, inflexible friend, ſocial companion, and benevolent honeſt man.

CHATHAM, *December* 13.

Laſt Friday night five horſe thieves, of Capt. Ward's party, were taken at Dow's ferry, on their way to New-York. There were eight in the party, and each of them had ſtole a horſe, but three had croſſed before our people came up with them, by which means they made their eſcape. Among the number taken is one Horton, an old offender, who made his eſcape from Morriſtown goal ſome time ſince.

A New-York paper, of the 8th inſtant, announces the death of Lord Drummond, at Liſbon, a perſon notoriouſly known in this country.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that, from the inconſiderable quantity of buſineſs to be done by poſt at this ſeaſon of the year, together with the very great expence attending it, he finds it impoſſible to ride oftener than once in two weeks.---- The public will therefore pleaſe to take notice accordingly, that from and after the firſt of January next, he will ride once in two weeks only till March, and then ride weekly as uſual, provided he meets with encouragement adequate to the expence. Thoſe who may think proper to employ him may depend on their buſineſs being done with care and fidelity, by their very humble ſervant,

A. ANDERSON, Eaſtern Shore Poſt.

December 11, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 20.

Monday laſt the brig ———, Capt. Barnes, arrived here, in a ſhort paſſage, from Boſton. By him we learn, that Capt. Samuel Smith, of this port, arrived there on the 7th inſtant, in 28 days from Old France, and that accounts brought by him were, that the Portugueſe had opened their ports to American veſſels; that there had been a ſevere gale of wind in the Engliſh Channel, in which the Britiſh fleet received conſiderable damage, and that many Engliſh veſſels had been driven aſhore on the coaſt of France.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that a paragraph which appeared in a New-York paper a few days ago, mentioning the death of the brave Gen. Woodford, turns out to be but too true. He departed from this city in January laſt, at the head of a number of Virginia troops, and by perſevering and rapid marches in that uncommonly cold and inclement ſeaſon, ſo far accompliſhed his deſign as to get into Charleſtown with the detachment under his command, a few days before the place was inveſted. The fatigues of the ſiege, in which he bore a very active part, together with the mortification of becoming a priſoner, and the rigorous confinement he ſuffered, proved too much for his delicate conſtitution. In the laſt decline of his health, he was removed from Charleſtown to New-York, where he in a ſhort time paid the debt of nature, and fell a chearful ſacrifice to his country's glorious cauſe.

The following is taken from the Boſton Gazette of Nov. 9.

On Friday laſt Mr. Profeſſor WILLIAMS, and the gentlemen who accompanied him to Penobſcot to obſerve the late Solar Eclipſe, returned to this town. They had an uncomfortable voyage, and a fatiguing time, in making their obſervations. It was the 17th of October before they arrived in Penobſcot-Bay. Captain Mowat, of the Albany, and his officers, received them with much politeneſs, and gave them every aſſiſtance in their power. Lieut. Col. Campbell, commandant at the Britiſh fort, gave them leave to land, but diſcovered no diſpoſition to afford any aſſiſtance, or to make their ſituation agreeable or comfortable.

The beſt ſituation they could find for their purpoſe was on the eaſt ſide of Long-Iſland, near the centre of Penobſcot-Bay. From the 19th to the 27th, they were employed in fitting up their apparatus, regulating the clock, and making a variety of obſervations, by day and night, to determine the latitude of the place, variation of the compaſs, quantity of dew, refraction, &c.—The 27th proved favourable to their wiſhes, as the weather was fair, and the ſky free from clouds. Five obſervers noted the beginning and end of the Eclipſe, with much preciſion.—The phænomena attending the greateſt obſcuration were extremely curious. Inſtead of being under the centre of the path of the penumbra (as the aſtronomical tables led them to expect) they were juſt at the ſouthern extremity. A very fine thread of light remained in the ſoutheaſtern part of the Sun's limb. The extremity of it on each ſide was broken into ſmall ſtars or drops; ſome of which were round, others oblong; ſome joined again, others ſeparated and decreaſed until they wholly diſappeared. The extent of this very fine thread of light was about an eighth part of the circumference of the ſun. That part of it which remained unbroken was about a fifteenth part; and the diameter, where greateſt, not more than nine ſeconds. Nothing could be more curious, beautiful or entertaining, than this appearance of a fine circular light in the heavens, in the midſt of univerſal gloom and darkneſs.

The degree of darkneſs was ſuch, that *Venus* ſhone very bright. *Jupiter* appeared, though very near the Sun. *Lucida, Lyræ, Arideſ*, and ſeveral others of the fixed ſtars were ſeen. And the young gentlemen who noted the time were obliged to make uſe of candles to count the ſeconds of the clock.

From the beginning to the time of the greateſt obſcuration, a chill and a dampneſs were very ſenſibly increaſing. The Mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer fell above ten degrees; and the quantity of dew juſt after the middle of the eclipſe was found to be near as much as had fallen during the whole of the preceding night.

Having had the happineſs to ſucceed fully in the obſervations they had in view, the apparatus was put on board the veſſel, and the gentlemen embarked on the 28th, ever ſince which they have been on their paſſage to this town.

A particular account of the ſeveral obſervations that were made would be too lengthy for publication in a newspaper. But as they are well adapted to anſwer important purpoſes in Aſtronomy, Geography and Navigation, a particular account of them will be prepared, and laid before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at their next meeting.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WITHOUT preface or apology, I mean to make ſome ſtrictures on an act publiſhed for conſideration, giving certain powers therein mentioned to the Supreme Executive Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c.

My firſt ſtrictures ſhall regard the *ſeizure of papers*, which is thereby authoriſed. This, in the caſe of Wilkes in England, has been ſhewn to be be contrary to common law.* Nay, independent of the common law, it was ably argued to be "an infringement of the natural rights of mankind." The common law of England under which we migrated has been declared, by act of Aſſembly, to be the birth-right of theſe citizens; and if that were not ſo, yet the poſſeſſion of private papers, as of our ſecret thoughts, is a natural right which we do not give up when we enter into ſociety, and which no law can juſtly take from us. It is not more contrary to natural right to extort a confeſſion by the *rack*, than, by a warrant, to ſeize private papers. Theſe are a man's thoughts, unknown and unpubliſhed to the world. They can do no harm while confined to his boxes and deſks. It is the diſcloſer, not the author, who is anſwerable for the bad effects on the community, either in ſtiring up ſedition againſt the ſtate, or in leſſening the dignity of its officers.

An act of Aſſembly, like a ſtatute of England, may reſtrain the common law, if it ſhall pleaſe the legiſlators; though that, I preſume, will be ſeldom found adviſeable. But an invaſion of the natural rights of men is in all caſes, tyrannical and arbitrary. The act in queſtion is in direct oppoſition to every other law that exiſts, diſcriminating between the offender and the innocent. The accuſed is, in this caſe, even before conviction, declared out of the protection of the law by which his houſe is conſidered as his caſtle, his deſks are free from ſearch, and his private papers are ſecured to him. A moſt dreadful puniſhment is inflicted, on the bare ſuſpicion of a crime. What puniſhment can be more dreadful to one of a delicate and ſenſible mind, than to have his papers laid open to thoſe who may come with a warrant to inſpect them. It might be proper to lock up his rooms, or to ſeal his deſks; but to ſearch them, and diſcloſe the contents is unprecedented, ſave in the annals of arbitrary princes. In caſes where by defection to the enemy, as lately in the caſe of Arnold, or where by taking up arms, or by other means, the treaſon is notorious, the ſeizure of papers is juſtifiable by reaſon, and is warranted by law already exiſting. But here an innocent man, as it will prove, probably, nine times out of ten, is ſubjected to an evil the moſt grievous; nor is it only the individual who is ſubjected to this evil but all others who have ever correſponded with him. Letters of buſineſs, letters of friendſhip, notes, memorandums, containing the moſt delicate particulars, are all laid open to view. The miſchief is extenſive, it cannot be ſaid where it may be limited. The private remarks of individuals on the character, conduct, and buſineſs of each other; obſervations of weakneſs, or villany, which lie dormant, but then burſt out, will fire the minds of men againſt each other, and deſtroy the peace of ſociety.

A revealer of ſecrets, or tale-bearer, is amongſt the moſt deteſtible of all characters; yet here the magiſtrates are appointed revealers of ſecrets, and tale-bearers general to the commonwealth: They iſſue their warrants for opening of eſcritoires, and divulge the private ſentiments of all around them.

The ſeizure of papers is not only attended with miſchief to the poſſeſſor, to other individuals connected with him, and to the community in general, but, after all, it can anſwer no valuable end. Theſe papers cannot legally be admitted as evidence to convict the party. I will venture to ſay, the Chief Juſtice of this State is too well acquainted with the law, and too good a friend to the liberty of the citizen, to admit papers obtained in this manner as evidence on any trial. The thoughts of the heart are not the ſubject of human laws; they muſt be expreſſed before they can be cognizable. I believe no one could be legally indicted for words uttered in a *ſoliloquy*; for as there was no evident intention of ſtirring up ſedition by means of theſe, being addreſſed to no one, they cannot be conſtrued to be treaſonable. Thoughts committed to paper, but never publiſhed, are equally improper as evidence. Algernon Sidney, during an arbitrary reign, was convicted on the evidence of papers found in his cloſet, but the proceeding has been reprobated by every friend of liberty; even in his caſe, though under the influence of the crown, the Judges greatly ſmoothed the way by their reaſoning, and the Parliament afterwards reverſed his attainder. Therefore, in the words of the Counſel in Wilkes's caſe, "it is as *uſeleſs* as it is *cruel* to ſeize private papers

I object, in the next place, to that clauſe of the act, by which it is propoſed to be eſtabliſhed; That, not on oath or affimation, as it ought to be, according to the common law and laws of this State, but on *complaint* made to the Council or Juſtices, the perſon ſuſpected ſhall be apprehended and dragged before a Magiſtrate. This puts it in the power of any malicious perſon, without oath of knowing any ground of ſuſpicion, to give the Magiſtrate the trouble of iſſuing his warrant for the beſt citizen, and this citizen the mortification of being dragged before the Magiſtrate; nay, without oath or affirmation of any fact alledged, but merely on *complaint* made, his papers are liable to be ſeized and examined, every private tranſaction and family ſecret diſcloſed to the world. Let it be ſuppoſed that ſome ſilly fellow, as it actually once happened while I was with the army, ſeeing me of a contemplative turn of mind, and frequently in a poſture of meditation, as I was then taken for a ſpy, ſhould now take it into his head that I was meditating treaſon to the State: On his bare *complaint* muſt I be ſubjected to the indignity of being hurried before a Magiſtrate, and have my papers examined, &c.? Let every man make this caſe his own, and I am perſuaded his anſwer will be the ſame with mine, that *it is a great privation of the rights of our anceſtors*.

If it ſhould be ſaid that we may ſo far rely on the juſtice and good ſenſe of our magiſtrates, as not to apprehend that they will exerciſe the authority given by this law, ſave with regard to bad men: To this I anſwer, that the law will have had its full operation, and all its miſchiefs be accompliſhed, before it is poſſible for the magiſtrate to know whether the perſon apprehended is a good or bad man. This is contrary to the genius of the laws of our country, which preſumes every man innocent, and is tender of ſuffering the leaſt evil to fall upon him, until he is found guilty. Would any man wiſh that, in order to be revenged on the diſaffected, who have wrought us ſo much injury, a law ſhould exiſt, which might alſo be executed on himſelf. This would be like Sampſon, to pull down a houſe to cruſh the Philiſtines, though he alſo muſt periſh by its fall. I have the utmoſt confidence in the magiſtrates, and eſpecially the judges of the ſupreme court, in whoſe power it is, by this law, and by the law already exiſting (for which reaſon, by the by, this clauſe is unneceſſary) to admit to bail at diſcretion; but my ſentiments, as a freeman, revolt at the idea of depending on their generoſity. I may never feel the rod, but I am unwilling that it ſhould be ſuſpended over me. Beſides, there is little in the power of the judges of the ſupreme court towards alleviating the miſeries of this act. My body is impriſoned, my papers are ſeized, and the greater part of the evils are ſuffered, before it can be in the power of theſe judges to interfere for my deliverance.

After all: Experience has evinced that the poſſeſſion of power begets the love of power; and though at firſt the Council of the ſtate may be ſparing of this law, and exerciſe it only on thoſe who are commonly accounted diſaffected, yet they may by and by extend it to others, who from any cauſe may become perſonally obnoxious. I ſhall give this ſentiment, as it is expreſſed and enforced by examples in the language of Cæſar, addreſſed to the Roman Senate.

"The Lacedemonians having vanquiſhed the Athenians, ſet over them thirty men to manage the republic. Theſe firſt began to put to death, without trial, every bad man who was unpopular. The populace were pleaſed with this, and ſaid he had met with his deſert. Afterwards, when by degrees wantonneſs grew up, they began to put to death, without diſtinction, the good and bad at pleaſure; to hold the reſt in fear; ſo that the city, oppreſſed with ſlavery, paid dearly for the fooliſh joy it had expreſſed. In our memory, when Sylla Victorious ordered the throat of Damaſſippus to be cut, and others who were the peſts of ſociety, who did not commend the action? They ſaid that theſe men, wicked, factious, who had diſturbed the commonwealth with their ſeditions, were juſtly executed. But this thing was the beginning of a great ſlaughter. For as any one had coveted the houſe or village, or laſtly even the plate or garments of another, he endeavoured to have him put in the number of the proſcribed: So that they, to whom the death of Damaſſippus had given joy, were ſhortly afterwards dragged away themſelves; nor was there an end of cutting throats, before Sylla had ſatiated all his followers with wealth."

I ſhall conclude by obſerving, that this I believe is the only ſtate, where a law of this kind has been thought neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed. Even thoſe ſtates invaded by the enemy have not thought it neceſſary.

ZUINGLIUS.

* 3 *Bur.* 1763. *Wil. b.* 151.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

YOUR giving a place in your Gazette for the re-publication of Three *Political* Fables, written by the celebrated Dr. *F*-----*n*, whilſt in England, about the year 1769 or 1770, and then humbly *inſcribed to the Secretary of State for the American Department*, and afterwards publiſhed here in the Pennſylvania Chronicle of April 30, 1770, will oblige many of your readers.

It ſeems as if the Doctor in the firſt fable intended to ſhew the nation of England, the *folly* and *unreaſonableneſs of taxing America*.----In the ſecond he ſhews, that ſhould they continue their attempts, they will be glad to put us down where they took us up; that is, leave us in the ſtate we were in, in the year 1763, which indeed we afterwards prayed for, but in vain.----And laſtly, ſhould they ſtill perſiſt in their *folly*, and continue their *ridiculous ideas of taxing us, he prophetically* ſhews them, by the third fable, the conſequences thereof, viz. a ſenſibility of their imprudence in permitting a breach of that friendſhip which had ſo long ſubſiſted, and a *total ſeparation* of the two countries. *Your humble ſervant*,

L. S.

FABLE I.

A HERD of cows had long afforded plenty of milk, butter and cheeſe to an avaricious farmer, who grudged them the graſs they ſubſiſted on, and at length mowed it to make money of the hay, leaving them to ſhift for food as they could, and ſtill expected to milk them as before; but the cows, offended with his unreaſonableneſs, reſolved for the future to ſuckle one another.

FABLE II.

AN eagle, king of birds, ſoaring on his wings aloft over a farmer's yard, ſaw a cat there baſking in the ſun, miſtook it for a rabbit, ſtooped, ſeized it, and carried it up into the air, intending to prey on it. The cat turning, ſet her claws into the eagle's breaſt; who, finding his miſtake, opened his talons, and would have let her drop; but puſs, unwilling to fall ſo far, held faſter; and the eagle, to get rid of the inconvenience, found it neceſſary to ſet her down where he took her up.

FABLE III.

A LION's WHELP was put on board a Guinea ſhip bound to America, as a preſent to a friend in that country: It was tame and harmleſs as a kitten, and therefore not confined, but ſuffered to walk about the ſhip at pleaſure. A ſtately full-grown Engliſh maſtiff, belonging to the Captain, deſpiſing the weakneſs of the young lion, frequently took its lodging box, when he had a mind to repoſe therein himſelf. The young lion nevertheleſs grew daily in ſize and ſtrength, and, the voyage being long, he became at laſt a more equal match for the maſtiff, who, continuing his inſults, received a ſtunning blow from the lion's paw that fetched his ſkin over his ears, and deterred him from any future conteſt with ſuch growing ſtrength; regretting that he had not rather ſecured its friendſhip than provoked its enmity.

*** The Committee appointed by the WHIG ASSOCIATORS of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at Col. Farmer's, this evening, at ſix o'clock, on buſineſs of conſequence to the Aſſociation.

H. OSBORNE, *Secretary*.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1781.

WANTED,

A MAN, capable of managing a ROPE-WALK, lately erected in Charles-Town, State of Maryland. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on the head of Cheſapeak bay, within twenty miles of Chriſteen bridge, and not more than thirty eight miles from the town of Lancaſter. Lancaſter county has hitherto ſupplied the Walk with hemp, and will, for the future, with whatever quantity may be neceſſary. The Walk is covered and every way in good order, a conſiderable quantity of cordage having been already made in it. Three or four good ſpinners are wanted, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. John Irwin, merchant in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Huggins, merchant at the Head of Elk, or the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town.

Nov. 24, 1780. 4 w. PATRICK HAMILTON.

Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, Dec. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of GASPER FETTERS, late of the above townſhip, deceaſed, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of James Fulton, on the 8th day of January next, and pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, and they will be paid, by

¶ JOHN ROAD and]
DANIEL BILLEW,] Executors.

Reading, December 10, 1780.

MY wife ELISABETH hath eloped my bed and board on the 2d inſtant, and for no reaſon. I do hereby give notice to all perſons whom ſhe may have any dealings with, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts contracted by her, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit townſhip, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter.

One Thouſand and Fifty-five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter.

* 4w. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their paſt favours, and hopes, by his attention to buſineſs, for a continuance of their cuſtom, at that commodious and long accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the moſt commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my houſe, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requeſted to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. ‡ DENNIS M'CARTHY.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH STREET,

The third door from the corner of Fifth-ſtreet.

For particulars, apply to

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jerſey, ſon of John Hunt, deceaſed, late Agent of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, and purchaſer of a propriety or 24th part of Eaſt-Jerſey, hath, for ſome time paſt, undertaken to diſpoſe of the intereſts intruſted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the leaſt colour of title; and hath alſo entered into ſundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, reſpecting the ſaid propriety;----by which means unwary perſons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no conſideration or future recompence in law or equity from ſaid lands: And as I am one of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, and have alſo purchaſed of the ſaid John Hunt, deceaſed, in the year 1766, one-ſixth part of the ſaid propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to aſſure the intended purchaſers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the Weſt-Jerſey Society, and his powers are extinguiſhed by his death:---That the ſaid John Hunt, who died at Wincheſter, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jerſey, will paſs the eſtate to the deviſees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his ſon, Doctor Hunt; and of courſe, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premiſes above deſcribed. And whereas, being the only perſon in America intereſted in the eſtate of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joſeph Ball, of Batſto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to ſaid Society, and it now appearing to me that the ſaid Ball has been concerned with ſundry perſons, who are in cuſtody in this city, in ſhipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reaſon to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the ſaid Society, contrary to the truſt I repoſed in him, I do revoke the ſaid Power, and forbid all perſons poſſeſſing or cutting timber off any of ſaid lands under the ſaid Doctor John Hunt, ſaid Ball, or any other perſon; and do give this notice to all treſpaſſers on the lands of the ſaid Society, that I ſhall proſecute them with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jerſey will be pleaſed to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from ſaid lands, and they ſhall be paid, ſo as to ſave the property from being plundered and deſtroyed for very trifling ſums.

JOSEPH REED.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 21, 1780.

THE report made yeſterday on the Petition of GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant in the 10th Pennſylvania regiment, praying to be divorced from his Wife HESTER, by reaſon of her infidelity and infamous conduct, &c. was read the ſecond time, and being conſidered, it was

Reſolved, That the ſaid Giles Hicks be permitted to bring in a bill to divorce him from his ſaid wife Heſter, agreeable to the prayer of his petition, he, the ſaid Giles Hicks, giving previous notice of his deſign and this permiſſion, at leaſt three weeks, in the public news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, intituled, *The Pennſylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiſer.*

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

In conſequence of the above reſolve, I do hereby give public notice, that I have petitioned the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for a Divorce from Heſter Hicks, alias M'Daniel; for which purpoſe a bill is depending before the Houſe, of which ſaid Heſter Hicks, alias M'Daniel, may take notice, in order to make her objections, if any ſhe hath, why ſaid bill ſhould not be paſſed into a law.

GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant, 10th Pennſylvania Regiment.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At ſame Place may be had,

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

United States Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give notice to all perſons, who have purchaſed tickets in the third claſs in this City, that they are now ready to renew the ſame in the fourth claſs.—All tickets not renewed in ſix weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, and a blemiſh on his off eye. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, in September laſt, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the ſaid ſheep, are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 15th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, ſome of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with ſtriped linſey, a lightiſh linſey jacket with ſleeves, and red waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt, old lightiſh cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue ſtockings, old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by ſome evil-minded perſon, into the garden of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet, on the night of the 20th or 21ſt inſtant, and had been ſeveral times treſpaſſing there before, a red COW, with ſome white on her belly and ſides, about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, ſituate in the lower part of Cheſter county, on a public road, leading from Lancaſter to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruſton's, and three from L. Puſey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreaſed to 50 acres, under water-courſe, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 buſhels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, having two well finiſhed rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large ſtone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the houſe; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well conſtructed ſtone ſtable, a waggon and corn-houſe under one roof; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, two ſtories high, ſupplied by an excellent ſpring handy to the dwelling; there is alſo a tenement ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſeveral other out-houſes. The place is well ſupplied with fruit of different ſorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beſide a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the beſt grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to graſs, being well watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the ſituation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower-ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1780.

WAS taken up this morning, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in his meadow in Paſſyunk, near the mouth of Schuylkill, the following creatures, viz. a bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, branded AM in one, and has bad hoofs. A black two year old MARE COLT, and a bay yearling COLT. The owner or owners are deſired to apply to RICHARD BARRY, at the Conneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, agreeable to a law of the State. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, near Plymouth Meeting-houſe, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia; there are erected on the ſaid lot, a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, a ſtone barn and ſtable, a frame ſhed, alſo a large ſtone ſtore houſe, where a large ſtore has been kept for many years paſt; a well of excellent water at the door. The ſaid place is ſuitable for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept there at preſent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes.

¶ LEVI TRUMP.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchеſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Euſtatia, and to be SOLD wholeſale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, ſuitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. roſe blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green ſerges, fine hairbines and cambletts, mens worſted hoſe, white and brown flemiſh ſheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Iriſh and laval linens, German dowlaſs, ditto ozenbrig, Ruſſia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins and humhums, black and white plain, ſpotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and ſattins, ell wd. perſians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink perſians and ſarſnets, mantuas, black ſilk for breeches, black princes ſtuff, womens ſilk mitts, thread hoſe, tablecloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads, beſt ſcarf twiſt, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, Engliſh playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and ſciſſars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau deſk furniture, deſk, cheſt and padlocks, handſaws, half round and three ſquare files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Alſo a few caſks of Six-penny nails, ſeveral boxes of china, Weſt-India rum of a good quality by the hogſhead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf ſugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewiſe two or three iron ſtoves. 6 w.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

PETER and *WILLIAM WIKOFF,*

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Elfrey's-Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and Weſt-India GOODS, among which are, ſuperfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, ſuperfine India chintz, muſlins, gauzes and ſilks, linen, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other ſtuffs, cotton velvets, ſerge denim, ſerges, baize, rattinets, pluſh, ſilk ſtockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Alſo rum, ſugar, bohea and hyſon tea of the beſt quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, ſome of which is as good as the beſt that ever was brought into this country, which they will ſell by the pipe or leſſer quantity. 6 w.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 7th of Auguſt laſt, an apprentice boy, about 15 years of age, his real name is Robert Martin, but it is reported he now calls himſelf Bob Greenway, he is ſmart, active and ſtrong for his age. Captains of veſſels and all other perſons are hereby warned againſt employing him, becauſe moſt of the world will allow it is rather unreaſonable for parents to palm a child upon a maſter, to feed, cloathe and teach him while he cannot earn any thing, and after having fed, cloathed and taught him for ſeven years, then to decoy him away from the five laſt years of his apprenticeſhip, when he is juſt beginning to be uſeful. Any perſon bringing home ſaid apprentice, ſhall receive the above reward; and any perſon who can inform with certainty where ſaid Robert Martin, otherwiſe Bob Greenway may be found, or what veſſel he is on board of, ſhall receive Two Hundred Dollars from ROBERT BELL, Printer, Bookbinder and Bookſeller, next St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of Peter Phipps, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of this inſtant, A Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round; the ſaid horſe broke into the paſture with a bridle on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and have him again. PETER PHIPPS.

The 28th of the 10th Month, 1780. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES, RICHARD FOOTMAN, BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Graeme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2637.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1780.

From the TOWN AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE.

In wiſhing nothing we enjoy the moſt,
For ev'n our wiſh is in poſſeſſion loſt;
Reſtleſs we wander to a new deſire,
And burn ourſelves by blowing up the fire:
We toſs and turn about our few'riſh will,
When all our eaſe muſt come by lying ſtill:
For all the Happineſs *mankind can gain,*
Is not in pleaſure, but in reſt from pain.
DRYDEN.

EVERY man who caſts his eyes around him, and beholds the buſtle, anxiety, and care, depicted in the countenances of all thoſe buſy mortals who ſwarm (generally ſpeaking) in every city and in every country, cannot help concluding they are all in ſearch of ſomething eſſential to their happineſs. This concluſion is univerſally true. For be the preſent object of purſuit ever ſo trivial, were it not in ſome degree deſirable, conſequently an addition, *real* or *imaginary*, to our ſtock of happineſs, we ſhould not move a finger to obtain it. Of what moment is it to the diſcontented man, whether his preſent uneaſineſs ariſes from the want of a luxurious meal, a garniſhed coat, or a pompous title; whether he ſighs becauſe he has not ſeen Peru, or becauſe he cannot play on the fiddle? The girl who wiſhes for, and has not the means of obtaining a fine cap againſt next Sunday, feels, perhaps, more unhappy moments than he who has plunged himſelf in debt to ſatisfy his ſilly deſires, and is every hour in danger of loſing his liberty, as a juſt puniſhment for his diſſipation and temerity. The poſitive WANTS of nature are few and fixed, thoſe of imagination, fleeting and innumerable. The wretch who is really hungry, and in need of the neceſſaries to appeaſe that corroding ſenſation, will not be very ſcrupulous about the cleanlineſs of the cook. Cold cannot be diverted with the fineneſs of Dreſden lace, nor the idea of its reputation: Pride may. There is hardly a wretch exiſting, who has not the permanent means of happineſs in his own power. Imagination is the painter. 'Tis ſhe that gives thoſe light or gloomy ſhades which make the picture beautiful or horrid; inſipid, delightful, or diſguſting. We cannot deſire ſtronger proofs of the truth of this aſſertion, were it poſſible for even ignorance itſelf to doubt, than thoſe which obſervation may every hour furniſh us with. We hear the labourer ſinging upon the ſcaffold ſurrounded with dangers, ſweating with fatigue, or heaving beneath a burden, with which he mounts ſtep by ſtep up a frightful precipice. His countenance is chearful, his mind is unembarraſſed, he glories in the number of bricks which he can lay, and laughs at the delicate limbs and frippery of an affected being that calls himſelf a gentleman. He has not leiſure to wiſh, and therefore feels not want. His neceſſities are greateſt in the hour of idleneſs, but vaniſh when hunger drives him again to his labour. He hears beneath him the rattling of coaches without emotion, ſeldom reflecting upon the eaſe or ſecurity of thoſe within.

It is the hand of little employment that hath the daintier ſenſe. Riches are almoſt univerſally ſought after.---They are thought to be the fountain from whence the ſtreams of pleaſure iſſue. Were men wiſe, they would be thoroughly convinced of the impoſſibility of procuring happineſs with wealth. It is in vain that they ſay we ſigh for power, and riches only can obtain it for us; we languiſh for precedence, and men bow but to the wealthy --- Philoſophy, moral as well as phyſical, muſt take experience for her guide. Sallow looks, gouty limbs, reſtleſs minds, and unhealthy bodies, are not the ſymptoms of content; ſhe hangs no ſuch ſign at the outſide of the habitation where ſhe dwells; ſhe tortures not the fancy with ideal dreams of preſent wants, but ſmiles upon and enjoys what ſhe now poſſeſſes. She caſts not her eyes upon the earth, and ſays "I hope I ſhall be happy," but lifts them up to heaven, and ſays "I am."

Gentle reader, if neither reflection nor inſtruction have anticipated my purpoſe, I will diſcover a truth to thee more precious far than gold. Hear and remember. Imagine thyſelf happy, and thou art ſo Look not with deſpondency upon the objects around thee, but ſmile, and they ſhall ſmile alſo; rejoice, and every being ſhall be glad. Say not "I ſhould be, if I had;" but "I am, becauſe I have;" ſo ſhalt thou ſit down, if ſuch be thy lot, to the moſt homely viands, with *pleaſure* forming thy lips into ſmiles, and *content* bearing up complacently thy eye-lids, while *ſatisfaction* dimples thy cheek, and *ſerenity* ſmoothes thy brow. No longer ſhalt thou make thy days burthenſome, and thy nights reſtleſs with fruitleſs wiſhes but ſhalt exult, and ſay with Socrates, when he beheld, the Athenian market, "what a number of things are there that I have no need of."

Wiſe men of all ages and nations have been remarkable for their moderate wiſhes and uſe of thoſe things which are ſo earneſtly and immoderately ſought after by the fooliſh and unthinking. Ariſtides, the virtuous Athenian, who had ſo often been inſtrumental in the defence of his country, both as a General and a Magiſtrate, and who by his integrity obtained the epithet of the juſt, although he was exemplary for his prudence and œconomy, yet died ſo poor, that he was buried at the ſtate's charge.

Ageſilaus, the Spartan, when he marched his army through the country of the Thracians, which abounded in thoſe things that adminiſter to the luxury of man, and whoſe inhabitants were too much addicted to that vice, was preſented by the natives with meal, geeſe, cakes made of honey, variety of ſweetmeats, and other (as they are called) valuable dainties. Ageſilaus accepted only of the meal, commanding the reſt to be ſent back. But when they earneſtly entreated him to accept of them, he ordered that they ſhould be diſtributed among the Helotes, who were the ſlaves of the Lacedemonians. When he was aſked the reaſon of his doing ſo, he ſaid, that ſuch kind of delicacies were improper for men who were addicted to the ſtudy of virtue and valour, and only delighted and enſnared ſervile natures, but ſhould be kept far from men of free minds and liberal principles.

Epaminondas, one of the moſt glorious of the Grecian Chiefs, had but one poor upper garment, deſpiſing riches ſo much, that he refuſed the preſents of the Perſian monarch. An iron ſpit was the only wealth found in his houſe after his death, and he likewiſe was obliged to be buried at the expence of the public.

I ſhall only trouble the reader with one more ſhort hiſtory, although examples of men who have gained wiſdom enough to make them deſpiſe, and not place any happineſs in riches, are almoſt innumerable: But as the intent of this eſſay is to demonſtrate to the reader, how much content depends upon himſelf and not his poſſeſſions, ſo nothing, I preſume, is more likely to convince him of the futility of riches, than ſhewing him by example how much wiſe men deſpiſe them, and firing his mind by a recital of their deeds to emulate their virtues.—Thirty Mahometan Kings, the chief of whom was Smaragdus, invaded the kingdom of Caſtile, intending to drive the Chriſtians out of Spain, which they believed, and which, indeed, conſidering their numbers and power, appeared to be an eaſy conqueſt. Sancho, at that time King of Naples, oppoſed him with a ſmall but courageous and well diſciplined army, and by his good conduct and valour entirely defeated them. This action was ſo glorious to him, that the whole Chriſtian world reſounded his praiſe, and ſo ſenſible were the ſoldiers and Captains of the danger they had been freed from by his means, that they came running to him in crouds to kiſs his hands and knees, while the ſhouts of "God ſave the invincible Captain and moſt valorous warrior," ſeemed almoſt to rend the ſkies. When they came to ſhare the ſpoils, which were very great, the riches of thirty Kings and their followers being laid in one heap, there was no man but confeſſed, that how great a part ſoever Sancho ſhould preſerve to himſelf, it would be leſs than his deſerts, ſo vaſt was the quantity of ſilver and gold ready coined, and caſt into ingots. Numerous were the pearls and ſtones of rich value, hangings, veſtures, houſhold ſtuff, arms of all ſorts, forged, wrought, and curiouſly inlaid; for the Moors, like the Perſians, are exceedingly pompous in their wars. Excluſive of all this, the ranſom of the priſoners afforded an enormous ſum. All the Caſtilians, as well as his own ſubjects, beſought Sancho to take as much and whatever he pleaſed out of this vaſt booty; but he replied, "As for me, I deſire nothing but an *iron* chain, which I have hewed aſunder in your ſight, and that precious ſtone which I have beaten down with my hands," meaning the King Smaragdus, whom Sancho had himſelf ſlain in the battle, and whoſe name ſignified an emerald. The conqueror ſhewed, in this his ſecond and greateſt action, how little riches were, and how much virtue was eſſential to his happineſs. The arms of Navarre were afterwards, in memory of this victory, chains borne croſſwiſe, forming a ſquare, and thoſe chains ſet with emeralds.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that, from the inconſiderable quantity of buſineſs to be done by poſt at this ſeaſon of the year, together with the very great expence attending it, he finds it impoſſible to ride oftener than once in two weeks.---The public will therefore pleaſe to take notice accordingly, that from and after the firſt of January next, he will ride once in two weeks only till March, and then ride weekly as uſual, provided he meets with encouragement adequate to the expence. Thoſe who may think proper to employ him may depend on their buſineſs being done with care and fidelity, by their very humble ſervant,

A. ANDERSON, Eaſtern Shore Poſt.

December 11, 1780.

WANTED,

A MAN, capable of managing a ROPE-WALK, lately erected in Charles-Town, State of Maryland. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on the head of Chesapeak bay, within twenty miles of Chriſteen bridge, and not more than thirty eight miles from the town of Lancaſter. Lancaſter county has hitherto ſupplied the Walk with hemp, and will, for the future, with whatever quantity may be neceſſary. The Walk is covered and every way in good order, a conſiderable quantity of cordage having been already made in it. Three or four good ſpinners are wanted, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. John Irwin, merchant in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Huggins, merchant at the Head of Elk, or the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town.

Nov. 24, 1780. 4 w. PATRICK HAMILTON.

November 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharpleſs, in Concord, the 20th of this inſtant, A Sorrel HORSE, with a blaze down his face, collar marked. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to ¶ WILLIAM ARMENT.

Two Writing-Maſters wanted at the UNIVERSITY,

Perſons well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, Rector of the Academy.

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on the 28th of this inſtant December, by the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, Fifty acres of good LAND, containing in part a quantity of good meadow, ſome woodland, and 150 apple-trees; with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, and a never-failing ſpring on the premiſes, ſituate about a quarter of a mile from Jenkins-town; the whole to be ſold together or in ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Alſo at the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, horſes, cows, a waggon and gears, and ſundry utenſils too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the premiſes. ¶ PATRICK M'GARGELL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Elk-Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, in the beginning of October laſt, a ſmall brown COW, about five or ſix years old; alſo a ſmall red STEER, about the ſame age, both ſlightly branded laſt ſpring on the thigh with the letter M; they were brought from Suſſex county laſt fall, and probably will make that way. Whoever will ſecure ſaid cattle and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges.

¶ THOMAS MAY.

RUN away, on the 25th of November, from on board the continental ſhip Saratoga, a Negroe Man, named Anthony Caſtoff, a ſhoemaker by trade, but has been to ſea ſome time, and will paſs for a ſeaman, about five feet ten inches high, black complexion, talks French, Spaniſh, and tolerable good Engliſh; was taken in September, 1779, in the Miſſiſippi, and condemned then to the captors: Had on, when he went away, a brown outſide jacket, with horn buttons, a lincey under jacket, and long canvas trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, or brings him to PHILIP LYON, in Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive FIVE HUNRED DOLLARS reward.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen away from his maſter, living in Colrain townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 12th of September laſt, an indented ſervant boy, named ROBERT WEST, about nine years of age: Had on, when he was ſtolen, a blue cloth coat with ſmall metal buttons, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat. The thieves concerned in taking him away were, a certain Owen Martin, his ſtep-father, and Hannah Martin, alias Weſt, his mother. Said Owen is broken backed; both are native Iriſh, which may eaſily be diſcerned by their tongue. Their common occupation is begging, and both are very fond of ſpiritous liquors, and when intoxicated, much given to prophane ſwearing. Whoever ſecures the boy in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home; and for ſecuring the thieves as above, One Hundred Dollars, paid by ROBERT ROSS, jun.

All perſons are forbid to harbour them.

November 27, 1780.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, a Dutch ſervant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a ſimilar occaſion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own ſtrait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn ſnuff-coloured jacket with ſleeves, broke out at the elbows, a ſhort blue under jacket, tow ſhirt, old ſcarlet breeches with ſilk knee garters, black woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is ſuppoſed he is gone over Suſquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reaſonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 2d of this inſtant December, from Charles Hayes's mill, in Germantown townſhip, A Brown MARE, with a ſwitch tail, half blooded, branded on the near buttock HS: Marked under the tail as if ſhe had been torn with a nail; between 4 and 5 years old, a natural trotter; has a little white on one of her hind feet. Whoever brings the ſaid creature to MICHAEL TAYLOR, on the Widow Harriſon's place, on the Ridge road, ſhall receive the above reward. ¶

Newport, November 22, 1780.

TAKEN UP by the ſubſcriber in Newport, Newcaſtle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a cheſnut colour, with a ſmall ſtar, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be diſcovered. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette of Dec. 9.

DECLARATION of the King of Denmark and Norway to the Courts of London, Verſailles and Madrid.

IF the moſt exact and perfect neutrality, with the moſt regular navigation and the moſt inviolable reſpect to treaties, could have kept free the commerce of the ſubjects of the King of Denmark and Norway from the inroads of the powers with whom he is at peace, free and independent, it would not be neceſſary to take meaſures to inſure to his ſubjects that liberty to which they have the moſt incontrovertible right. The King of Denmark has always founded his glory and his grandeur upon the eſteem and confidence of the neighbouring people. It has been his rule, from the beginning of his reign, to teſtify to all the powers his friends, a conduct the moſt capable of convincing them of his pacific intentions, and of his deſire to contribute to the general happineſs of Europe. His proceedings have always been conformable to theſe principles, againſt which nothing can be alledged; he has not, till now, addreſſed himſelf but to the powers at war to obtain a redreſs of his griefs, and he has never wanted moderation in his demands, nor acknowledgments when they have received the ſucceſs they deſerved; but the neutral navigation has been too often moleſted, and the moſt innocent commerce of his ſubjects too frequently troubled, ſo that the King finds himſelf obliged to take proper meaſures to aſſure to himſelf and his allies the ſafety of commerce and navigation, and the maintenance of the inſeparable rights of liberty and independence. If the duties of neutrality are ſacred, the law of nations has alſo its rights, avowed by all impartial powers, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, and founded upon equity and reaſon. A nation independent and neuter does not loſe by the war, becauſe peace exiſts between her and the belligerent powers, without receiving or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them: ſhe is allowed to follow, in all places, (contraband excepted) the traffick which ſhe would have a right to do if peace exiſted with all Europe as it exiſts with her. The King pretends to nothing beyond what the neutrality allows him. This is his rule, and that of his people; and the King cannot accord to the principle, that a power at war has a right to interrupt the commerce of his ſubjects. He thinks it due to himſelf and his ſubjects, faithful obſervers of theſe rules, and to the powers at war themſelves, to declare to them the following principles, which he has always held, and which he will always avow and maintain, in concert with the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, whoſe ſentiments he finds intirely conformable with his own.

I. That neutral veſſels have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coaſts of the powers at war.

II. That effects of the ſubjects of the powers at war ſhall be free in neutral veſſels, except ſuch as are deemed contraband.

III. That nothing is to be underſtood under the denomination of contraband, that is not expreſly mentioned as ſuch in the third article of his treaty of commerce with Great-Britain in the year 169-, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France in the year 1742; and the King will actually maintain theſe rules with thoſe powers with whom he has no treaty.

IV. That he will look upon that as a port blocked up, into which no veſſel can enter without evident danger, on account of veſſels of war ſtationed there, which form an effectual blockade.

V. That theſe principles ſerve for rules in procedure, and that juſtice ſhall be expeditiouſly rendered, after the rules of the ſea, conformable to treaty and uſage received.

VI. His Majeſty does not heſitate to declare that he will maintain theſe principles, with the honour of his flag, and the liberty and independence of the commerce and navigation of his ſubjects; and that it is for this purpoſe he has armed a part of his navy, although he is deſirous to preſerve, with all the powers at war, not only a good underſtanding, but all the friendſhip which the neutrality can admit of. The King will never recede from theſe principles, unleſs he is forced to it: he knows the duties and the obligation, he reſpects them as he does his treaties, and deſires no other than to maintain them. His Majeſty is perſuaded, that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the juſtice of his motives, that they will be as averſe as himſelf to doing any thing that may oppreſs the liberties of mankind; and that they will give orders to their admiralty, and to their officers, conformable to the principles above recited, which tend to the general happineſs and intereſt of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 8, 1780.

The declaration of the King of Sweden to the ſame courts was to the ſame effect.

In the above declaration the King of Denmark diſcovers his intentions are to abide by the former treaties between Great-Britain and his own kingdom, and the following additional inſtruction enumerates the articles which are declared to be contraband. To this declaration the King of Sweden has acceded.

An additional inſtruction to all ſhips of war, and privateers, that have or may have letters of mart againſt the French King, or the King of Spain, their vaſſals or ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, or dominions, or againſt any other enemies REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS of the crown of Great-Britain. Given at our Court of St. James's, the 11th of September, 1780, in the twentieth year of our reign

GEORGE REX.

"That in conformity to an explanatory article of the treaty of alliance and commerce between England and Denmark, concluded at Copenhagen, July 11, 1780, which hath been lately concluded and agreed upon between us and the King of Denmark, all ſorts of arms and things thereto belonging, as muſkets, mortars, polards, bombs, grenadoes, ſauciſſes, carriages, reſts, bandaliers, powder, match, ſalt-petre, bullets, pikes, ſwords, headpieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſes, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo ſhip timber, pitch, tar, roſin, copper in ſheets, ſail cloth, cordage, and generally every thing that is uſed in the equipment of ſhips (except unwrought iron and fir planks) laden in Daniſh ſhips, and bound to the enemies country, are accounted contraband goods; but fiſh and fleſh, freſh or ſalted, wheat or other grain, flour, oil, wine, and generally every thing that ſerves for the nouriſhment and ſuſtenance of life, laden in Daniſh ſhips, and bound to the enemies country, are not accounted contraband, provided that the places to which they are bound are not beſieged or blocked up. By his Majeſty's command,

STORMONT."

DUBLIN, *Auguſt* 16.

Yeſterday the moſt numerous and reſpectable Aſſembly of the citizens of Dublin, ever known, was convened at the Thiſtle, purſuant to notice, and unanimouſly agreed to petition the Houſe of Commons againſt the alterations made in the mutiny and ſugar bills.

We hear a non-importation of manufactures from England is determined upon. The following are the articles which will be principally affected thereby:—Ale and beer, battery, cheeſe, cordage, drapery, old and new earthen ware, fuſtians, and all kinds of wrought cotton, glaſs of every kind, iron ware, laces, ditto, printed linens, lawns, &c. millinery, paper, ſilks, wrought ſtockings, cyder, thread, upholſtery, wire, and refined ſugars.

The people of this kingdom are now ſo diſſatisfied and apprehenſive, that it would require very little aggravation to drive them again to their non-importation agreement. By the alteration of the ſugar bill in the Engliſh Privy Council, they are effectually deprived of all the benefits of that trade; and thus the intereſts of a whole kingdom are ſacrificed to the rapacity of a few Scotch contractors and refiners. This gives us a freſh proof of the influence of Glaſgow; ſhe ſtruggled in Parliament to prevent the extenſion of the Iriſh trade, and for one year ſhe ſucceeded. The clamour, and the ſpirit of Ireland, however, in the ſecond, became tremendous, and Glaſgow was prevailed upon, by cabinet promiſes, to yield to the current; theſe promiſes we now ſee were not deluſive; Ireland only has been deceived. She has been cheated with a ſhew of freedom which ſhe never yet poſſeſſed. By the advance of the price from 9s. and 2d. to 12s. ſhe will be as effectually debarred of the trade, as ſhe was by the former prohibitory laws, and in the midſt of penury, ſhe will have only the conſolation of Tantalus, ſhe will ſee the apples conſtantly before her, but be unable to reach them.

Auguſt 18. The unfortunate defection of the former friends of the country on the two grand queſtions of the ſugar and mutiny bills, never could leave ſo ſevere a diſappointment on the minds of men, as what muſt be felt by thoſe who found themſelves in ſo uncommon, in ſo ſcandalous a minority, as that of Wedneſday night. The names of the defaulters, as well as thoſe who voted, ſhall be publiſhed, that the electors of Ireland may know whom to chuſe for the protection of their rights at the next election.

An unanimous vote of Parliament in favour of a free trade was paſſed in the beginning of this ſeſſion, and at the end of the ſame ſeſſion, a majority was found to ſupport the Engliſh intereſt in oppoſition to the whole Iriſh trade. Oh! fatal day to Parliamentary honour and Hibernia's proſperity!

The following is taken from the London Courant and Weſtminſter Chronicle, of Auguſt 25th, 1780, viz.

"A New-England gentleman, who of late years has reſided principally in the Weſt-Indies, but who is ſincerely ſorry for the unhappy quarrel between this country and the colonies, in the courſe of the year paſt occaſionally went to a Coffee-houſe, near Charingcroſs, much frequented by the *refugees*; but there became entirely diſguſted with the *blood-thirſty*, rancorous language of thoſe people, againſt their unhappy, ſtruggling brethren in America. Theſe penſioned genuine *ſons of Cain* were there conſtantly finding fault with the Miniſtry for not proſecuting the war with *more vengeance* than they have hitherto done againſt the *damned rebels* (as they called them) in America. *Decimation—fire—ſword* and *gibbets*, was all that they talked of, and were for having every American immediately *hanged up*, who ſhould dare to ſet his foot on this iſland: And in the evening of that day on which we heard of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, they all of them appeared to be *drunk* with folly, if not with liquor, and imagining the rebellion to be totally ſubdued, were at once for parcelling out among themſelves the principal eſtates in that country—This man was to have Hancock's, and that man Bowdoin's; ſuch a man was to have Waſhington's, and ſuch a man Laurens's eſtate; and to crown all, they were very near *quarrelling among themſelves* about the diviſion of this ideal ſpoil. The gentleman was ſo diſguſted at their worſe than ſavage, their *belliſh* diſpoſition, that he left the Coffee-houſe, and has never ſince appeared in it. And after all their talk and bluſter, it has been remarked by many, that theſe *valiant fellows* have none of them engaged in our army or ſhips of war, *per mare, aut per terras*, to lend an helping hand to the buſineſs; but content themſelves with living like mere *drones*, upon the ſtipends drawn from the induſtrious, generous people of this country."

BOSTON, December 14.

By a veſſel which arrived here from Cape-Francois, ſince our laſt, we learn, that Capt. Porter, in the ſhip Aurora, from this port for the Weſt Indies, on his paſſage met with a wreck, on board of which were 4 men only, the reſt of the crew having periſhed. She proved to be the Sterling Caſtle, a Britiſh ſhip of 64 guns, which was diſmaſted in the late hurricane off Cape Nichola Mole.

Laſt evening arrived in town from Newport, His Excellency General ROCHAMBEAU.

It is reported that the Roebuck, a privateer of 20 guns, out of Salem, is taken by the America man of war, and carried into New-York.

TRENTON, December 20.

About a fortnight ago the grand American Army went into winter quarters on the North-River, and in the eaſtern parts of this ſtate. Head-quarters is eſtabliſhed at New-Windſor.

A correſpondent aſſures us it may now be affirmed with certainty, "that the Dutch, and alſo the Portugueſe have joined the northern powers in the armed neutrality; the former with good will and from the heart, the motives of the latter are not yet ſo well aſcertained."

It is far from being improbable that the negociations for a general pacification will take their riſe from the politicks of this neutrality. If Great-Britain chuſes to perſiſt, it will be like the reſt of her blind and deluded conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 27.

The Privateer Schooner Eagle, Capt. Houſe, which lately ſailed from this port, has captured and carried into New-London a large top-ſail Schooner, with 100 pipes of Madeira Wine on board.

We learn that the Huſſar frigate was caſt away in Hellgate the latter end of laſt month, when all her people except 80 were loſt, with the frigate.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated Dec. 3, 1780.

"By the arrival of ſeveral Dutch ſhips from London, we have the account of Mr. Laurens's being confined in the Tower; but it does not appear that his diſpatches were taken, as was firſt ſaid.

"A Boſton privateer, and one from Newberry-Port, were carried into the Thames.

"We have letters from Holland as late as the 1ſt of November, when a war with England was much talked of. It is ſaid that, or a general peace, will be the conſequence of the confederacy of the Northern Powers, if that confederacy can be firmly fixed. Ruſſia has 30 ſail of the line, Denmark 10, Sweden 12, Holland 35; which will give ſo great a balance in our favour, that an univerſal acknowledgment of our independency muſt be the conſequence. The underwriters at Amſterdam aſked 12 per cent. on neutral bottoms to the Weſt-Indies, from which you may judge of their opinion of things."

Extract of a letter from Europe, dated May 8, 1780.

"Copies are circulated in London, of the anſwer which the Court has made to the declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and is as follows:

"During the whole courſe of the war, in which the king of Great-Britain finds himſelf engaged by the aggreſſion of France and Spain, he has manifeſted thoſe ſentiments of juſtice, equity and moderation, which govern all his proceedings.

"His Majeſty has regulated his conduct towards friendly and neutral powers, according to theirs toward him, conforming it to principles the moſt clear, and the moſt generally acknowledged of the law of nations, which is the only law between nations who have no treaties, and to the tenor of his different engagements with other powers; which engagements have varied this primitive law by mutual ſtipulations, and have varied it in a great variety of different manners, according to the will and the convenience of the contending parties. Strongly attached to her Majeſty, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, by the ties of a reciprocal friendſhip and a common intereſt; the King, from the commencement of the troubles, gave the moſt determinate orders to reſpect the flag of her Imperial Majeſty, and the commerce of her ſubjects, according to the law of nations and the tenor which he has contracted in his treaty of commerce with her, and which he will fulfil with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. The orders, on this ſubject, have been renewed, and the execution of them ſhall be ſtrictly attended to. It is to be preſumed, that they will prevent all irregularity; but if it ſhould happen that there ſhould be the ſmalleſt violation of theſe repeated orders, the tribunals of the Admiralty, which in this country, as in all others, are eſtabliſhed to take cognizance of ſuch matters, and which, in all caſes, judge ſolely by the general law of nations, and by the particular ſtipulations of different treaties, would redreſs the injury, in a manner ſo equitable, that her Imperial Majeſty would be ſatisfied, entirely, with their deciſions, and would acknowledge in them the ſame ſpirit of juſtice which animates herſelf.

"This is ſaid to be the anſwer to the Empreſs, and to be ſure it is complaiſant enough; but ſtill there is a great queſtion between the King and the Empreſs to be decided. The King ſays that all the French and Spaniſh ports are blocked up by his fleet. The Empreſs ſays that none of them are or will be, but ſuch before which the King may ſend a number of ſhips to guard the entrance into them, and make it manifeſtly dangerous.

"She adds, that ſhe has armed, and will arm, to maintain this conſtruction of the word; and invited all the other maritime powers to make a league with her in ſupport of this interpretation; and Holland has already anſwered that ſhe agrees to it, with gratitude, and all the other powers will anſwer the ſame. If the King gives up his interpretation of the word, there is an end, forever, to the naval ſuperiority of Great-Britain; if he maintains it, it muſt be by a war againſt all the nations that uſe the ſeas.

"But the government and nation are not yet forſaken by their infatuation. They don't ſee in the declaration of the Empreſs, that ſhe has taken a decided part againſt them. But all the reſt of the world ſees, that a declaration of war againſt them would not have been a more deciſive indication of the Empreſs's judgment or aſſertions."

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth adjourned till Tueſday, the 6th day of February next, having previouſly paſſed the following laws, viz.

1. An Act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this State in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

2. A Supplement to an Act, intituled "An Act for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion."

3. An Act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this State by ſea, under certain limitations and conditions.

4. An Act to revive and amend an act, intitled "An Act to ſuſpend the operation, for a limited time, of the ſeveral laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a legal tender in payment of debts, equal to gold and ſilver.

5. A Supplement to an Act, intitled "An Act for ſtriking the ſum of £ 100,000 in Bills of Credit for the preſent ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

6. An Act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this State.

7. An Act to compleat the quota of the fœderal army aſſigned to this State.

A SUPPLEMENT *to an Act, intitled, "An Act for ſtriking the ſum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit for the preſent ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by the Act, intitled "An Act for ſtriking the ſum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit for the preſent ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," be made a legal tender in all caſes whatſoever:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Bills of Credit emitted by the Act aforeſaid be, and are hereby declared to be, legal tender to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and ſhall be taken and received in payment in all bargains, contracts, purchaſes, agreements, dealings, debts, dues and demands, according to the ſum ſpecified in the ſaid Bills; to be taken and received at the rate or value of fifteen ſhillings for every two dollars, and ſo in proportion for a larger or leſs ſum, and of equal value in the payment of ſuch bargain, contract, purchaſe, agreement, dealing, debt, due and demand whatſoever, with two Spaniſh milled dollars, each weighing ſeventeen penny weight and ſix grains; and ſixty ſhillings of the emiſſion aforeſaid ſhall be taken and received at the rate of, or equal in value to, one gold half Johannes of Portugal, weighing nine penny weight, and in the like proportion for all other gold or ſilver coin; any contract, agreement or bar-

gain between parties to the contrary in any wife notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, from and after the publication of this Act, ſhall refuſe to receive any of the ſaid Bills of Credit, when tendered in pyment of any debt, bargain, contract or demand whatſoever, provided the whole of the ſaid debt or demand be ſo tendered, ſuch perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, ſo refuſing, ſhall be for ever barred from ſuing for or recovering the ſame before any Judge, or in any Court of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon whatſoever ſhall, after the paſſing of this Act, refuſe to take and receive any of the Bills of Credit aforeſaid, in payment for any live ſtock, neceſſary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods whatſoever, which he or ſhe ſhall ſell or expoſe to ſale, or offer the ſame for a leſs price or ſmaller ſum of money to be paid in gold or ſilver than in the Bills of Credit emitted as aforeſaid, or that ſhall give or receive a greater nominal ſum of ſaid Bills of Credit for a leſs in gold or ſilver, every ſuch perſon, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace in this State, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit and pay double the value of the article or articles ſo ſold or expoſed to ſale; one moiety thereof to the perſon or perſons giving information of the ſame, and proſecuting the offender to conviction, and the other moiety for the uſe of the poor of the city, diſtrict or townſhip, where the offence ſhall be committed; and for the ſecond offence, ſhall ſuffer imprisonment during the preſent war, and forfeit to the Commonwealth one half of his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the party giving information as aforeſaid ſhall be admitted a competent witneſs on the trial of offenders againſt this Act; any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the Bills of Credit aforeſaid, as have been received by the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants of the City of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral Counties of this State, the Collectors of taxes or other public dues, County Treaſurers, and all public Agents, for or on account of any tax, public due, Militia fine or forfeiture whatever, ſhall, in the ſettlement of the accounts of the ſaid Officers and Agents reſpectively, be eſtimated and paid at the ſame rate at which the ſaid Bills were received by them reſpectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the rate of exchange between Continental Currency and the Bills of Credit, hereby made legal tender, ſhall be, and hereby is declared to be, ſeventy five of the former for one of the latter; which rate of exchange ſhall continue till the firſt day of February next; and the Supreme Executive Council are hereby empowered and required, from and after the ſaid firſt day of February, to publiſh in the ſeveral Engliſh and German news-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the firſt week in every month, the then rate of exchange between ſpecie and Continental money; which exchange, ſo publiſhed in each month, ſhall be the exchange between Continental money and the State money hereby made a legal tender.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERRET,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to compleat the quota of the Fœderal Army aſſigned to this State.*

WHEREAS the practice of inliſting ſoldiers for ſhort terms has been attended with great inconvenience and danger to this and the United States, in creating a neceſſity of frequently calling forth the Militia at a very heavy expence and waſte of important time, and by reducing the forces in the field at critical periods to a number vaſtly inadequate to the ſervice; For the prevention of which in future, the Legiſlature conceive it to be abſolutely neceſſary to raiſe, with all poſſible expedition, a ſufficient number of troops to compleat the quota of the army required of this State by the Honourable the Congreſs, to ſerve during the preſent war with Great-Britain, and have therefore agreed that

It be enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That there ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, be inliſted within this State two thouſand ſeven hundred able bodied men, to ſerve during the preſent war with Great-Britain, who ſhall be raiſed and procured by or at the expence of the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia and the ſeveral Counties of this State, in number and according to the proportion following, to wit: By

The City and County of Philadelphia, eight hundred and ninety-five:
The County of Bucks, one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven:
The County of Cheſter, two hundred and eighty four:
The County of Lancaſter, three hundred and eighty-four:
The County of York, two hundred and fourteen:
The County of Cumberland, two hundred and two:
The County of Berks, one hundred and ninety three:
The County of Northampton, one hundred and twelve:
The County of Bedford, ſixty-one:
The County of Northumberland, ſeventy-five: And
The County of Weſtmoreland, one hundred and three.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of the City and the ſeveral Counties of this State reſpectively, or any two of them, ſhall direct the Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral Townſhips, Wards and Diſtricts in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, to meet at the times and places herein after mentioned, that is to ſay, In the City and Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Cheſter, Lancaſter, Berks and Northampton, on or before the twenty-ſecond day of January next; and in the Counties of York, Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, on or before the firſt day of February next, at the uſual places of holding Courts in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, or at ſuch other place or places where the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall think moſt convenient, and ſhall then and there, in conjunction with the ſaid Aſſeſſors, proceed to claſs the taxable perſons and property within the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, in ſuch manner that the ſaid property, together with a proportional ſum on all taxable ſingle freemen, ſhall be divided into as many equal parts as the ſaid quota of men, which the ſaid City or Counties reſpectively are by this Act required to inliſt, ſhall conſiſt of, paying due regard to the eaſe and convenience of the inhabitants, by including thoſe who reſide near to each other within the ſame claſs; and ſhall tranſmit to the ſeveral claſſes, by perſons by them to be appointed for that ſervice, an order in writing under the hands of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, with a duplicate annexed, containing the names of each and every perſon compoſing the ſame, requiring each of the ſaid claſſes to inliſt during the war, and deliver to the proper officer, one able-bodied recruit within fifteen days thereafter.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every claſs which ſhall deliver a ſoldier, who was inliſted during the preſent war and hath deſerted the ſervice, to the officer appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall be excuſed from furniſhing a recruit as above required.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall authorize any perſon or perſons to inliſt any deſerter from the Britiſh army, or from the navy of the United States, as a recruit for the claſs to which he belongs, or for any other.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any claſs or claſſes ſhall neglect or refuſe to inliſt one able-bodied recruit as aforeſaid, within the time limited and directed, or to make return thereof to the Aſſeſſor of the proper Townſhip, Ward or Diſtrict, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, and the Aſſeſſor of ſuch Ward, Diſtrict or Townſhip, where ſuch neglect or refuſal ſhall happen, to proceed and levy on each claſs ſo neglecting or refuſing, a tax not exceeding Fifteen Pounds ſpecie, or other current money equivalent, on the perſons ſeverally compoſing ſuch claſs or claſſes, in equal proportions, according to the laſt public tax levied therein; which they are hereby enjoined and directed to do within two days after ſuch neglect or refuſal, and ſhall cauſe the ſame to be levied, collected and paid in the manner at preſent in force and practice, with reſpect to other taxes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any claſs or perſon therein ſhall furniſh ſuch recruit, and any diſpute may ariſe about the ſum or ſums of money which any perſon or perſons therein ſhould or ought to pay towards the inliſtment of ſuch recruit, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay their proportion thereof, the ſame ſhall be adjuſted, collected and paid in the manner directed by the foregoing clauſe, for the levying, collecting and paying the expences of inliſtment, in caſes where the claſſes have neglected or refuſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to appoint an officer or officers for the purpoſe of recruiting, and taking all recruits in charge, that ſhall be inliſted in purſuance of this Act, and make ſuch drafts on the Treaſurer of the State, for the filling up the aforeſaid quota of troops in the City of Philadelphia and the ſeveral Counties, as by them from time to time ſhall be judged neceſſary, in favor of ſuch officer or officers to be by them appointed for the ſervice aforeſaid, ſo as the ſums drawn for do not exceed the penalties incurred by the delinquent claſſes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch recruit, inliſted for any claſs, ſhall be atteſted before the next or ſome Juſtice of the Peace, and if accepted by him ſhall, by one of the ſaid claſſes, be delivered to the neareſt officer appointed for that purpoſe, who, upon the receipt of ſuch recruit and certificate from the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, of his having been atteſted as above, ſhall give a receipt in favour of ſuch claſs for ſaid recruit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all monies paid by executors, guardians or others in legal truſt, in right of another, in purſuance of this act, ſhall be allowed in their accounts at the time of the ſettlement thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every recruit ſo inliſted, and entered into the army, ſhall receive one compleat ſuit of cloaths each year, and at the end of the war two hundred acres of land, and all other pay, gratuities and exemptions that other ſoldiers in the line of this State are or ſhall be entitled to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any County Commiſſioner herein required to perform certain duties, and neglecting or refuſing ſo to do, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, (except in caſe of ſickneſs or removal) ſhall be fined by the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in any ſum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds. And any Aſſeſſor, Collector, or other perſon required in purſuance of this act to perform any duty, and neglecting or refuſing to perform the ſame (except as above excepted) ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, by the Commiſſioners of the City, or any of the Counties of this State, or any two of them, where the offence may happen, who ſhall appoint another or others in their ſtead.

AND WHEREAS it may happen that a part or the whole of the property in ſome of the ſaid claſſes may not have any perſon in the occupation or poſſeſſion thereof, or reſident thereon, to repreſent it:

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Collector of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict, wherein ſuch property may be found, ſhall give ſpeedy information thereof to the Commiſſioners of the county, who ſhall without delay publiſh, or cauſe to be publiſhed, in ſome of the news-papers printed in the city of Philadelphia, for three weeks ſucceſſively, an account of all property ſo circumſtanced in their ſaid county, and of the ſum or ſums of money chargeable thereon, requiring the owner or owners to make payment thereof to the proper perſon, at or before the expiration of two months from the date of ſuch publication; and on failure of ſuch payment at the expiration of ſuch term, the Commiſſioners of the proper county, or any two of them, may, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required, to expoſe ſuch property, or as much thereof as may be neceſſary to pay ſuch ſum or ſums of money, with reaſonable coſts, to ſale at public auction; and after due and public notice given of ſuch intended ſale for at leaſt ten days, to ſell the ſame to the higheſt and beſt bidder; and the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall convey any houſes, lands or tenements ſo ſold, to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof in fee ſimple, or for ſuch eſtate as the delinquent owner thereof held the ſame, which ſhall be good and valid in law; and the ſaid Commiſſioners, after deducting the ſum or ſums of money aforeſaid, and the reaſonable coſts, ſhall return and pay the overplus of the conſideration money, if any, to the owner or owners, when thereunto required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all tenants in poſſeſſion ſhall be accountable for and pay any ſum or ſums of money charged by virtue of this act on the lands in his or her poſſeſſion, and may diſcount the ſame out of his or her rent; and in caſe one year's rent ſhould prove inſufficient to defray the ſame, the ſaid lands ſhall be liable for the ſums charged thereon, and the ſame, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient, may be ſold therefor in the manner preſcribed in the foregoing clauſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the perſons to be appointed by the Commiſſioners of the City and ſeveral Counties, to tranſmit and deliver to the ſeveral claſſes their order with the duplicate herein before mentioned, ſhall be paid ſuch reaſonable rewards reſpectively for that ſervice, as ſhall be agreed for by drafts of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, on the Treaſurer of the proper County, who is hereby directed to anſwer and diſcharge the ſame out of any monies in his hands belonging to ſuch County, and unappropriated.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Juſt publiſhed and ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD's
ALMANACK
For the YEAR 1781.

THE Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend their general Meeting, at the Free Maſon's Lodge, in Lodge alley, on Monday, the Firſt of January next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.——Maſters of Veſſels, deſirous of becoming Members, are requeſted to attend.

December, 1780.

WANTED immediately,

A FEW ſtrong able-bodied HORSES, to compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion. The ſum contracted for by me, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treaſurer of that State in ſpecie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with intereſt from the day of purchaſe.

A. M'LANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.

December 10, 1780.

Imported, and to be SOLD,

For CASH, or Bills of Exchange on Europe, by
WILLIAM ROBINSON & SON,

In Front-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, Southwark,

GERMAN dowlaſſes and ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cambricks, quality bindings, aſſorted colours, ſilks, &c. They have alſo for ſale, womens Engliſh and Boſton ſtuff ſhoes, ſoal and upper leather, ſnuff in bladders, groceries, a parcel of Carpenters and Cabinet-makers tools, with a variety of other articles.

Said ROBINSONS will give the higheſt price for any quantity of good SNAKE-ROOT. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th of December inſt. a dark brown HORSE, with ſaddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, nine years old laſt ſpring, has two white ſtreaks under his belly near the fore legs, and a remarkable notch in his tongue. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe, paid by

¶ JACOB PENNYBAKER.

N. B. He has a hole in his neck, occaſioned by a fiſtula, which is cured.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY clandeſtinely in the night from his bail, and took with him 53 yards of brown nine hundred linen cloth, A certain JAMES M'WHORTER, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, ſandy beard, coarſe voice, down look, ſmall pock-pitted, having a ſmall ſcar over one of his eye-brows. Had on, when he went away, a light coloured great coat, with open ſleeves, and a ſtrait coat and jacket of the ſame colour, buckſkin breeches, and old brown yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a pair of turn'd pumps alſo a brown linen coat, and two pair of white corderoy linen drawers, and buck hat. The ſaid M'Whorter is about 25 years of age, and is a weaver to trade, born in Ireland. Whoever takes up and brings him home to the ſubſcribers, living in Colerain townſhip, in Lancaſter county, or ſecures him in the county goal, ſhall receive the above reward from us,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
‡ MALCOM M'KOWN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY, about the 6th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, A Two Year Old Brown MARE COLT, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and it is thought has a ſmall ſnip, not docked, moſtly paces, but can trot, has a thick mane, was about 13 or 14 hands high. Any perſon giving intelligence of the ſaid colt, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by * THOMAS BUCKMAN SMITH.

Bohemia Manor, May 26, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Sunday, the 21ſt inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, natural pacer, ſhod all round, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded R S on the off ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property and take him away.

¶ ALEXANDER STUART.

CAME to to the plantation of JACOB KAGEY, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 10th of July laſt, a brindle COW, middle ſize, about ſix years old, and has her hind teat on the right ſide cut off. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ¶

*** The Pieces, ſigned SWITCHEL and BUCHANAN, are omitted this week for want of room, but will appear in our next.

Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, Dec. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of GASPER FETTERS, late of the above townſhip, deceaſed, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of James Fulton, on the 8th day of January next, and pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, and they will be paid, by

¶ JOHN ROAD and DANIEL BILLEW, Executors.

Reading, December 10, 1780.

MY wife ELISABETH hath eloped my bed and board on the 2d inſtant, and for no reaſon. I do hereby give notice to all perſons whom ſhe may have any dealings with, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts contracted by her, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, and a blemiſh on his off eye. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, in September laſt, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the ſaid ſheep, are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 15th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, ſome of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with ſtriped linſey, a lightiſh linſey jacket with ſleeves, and red waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt, old lightiſh cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue ſtockings, old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by ſome evil-minded perſon, into the garden of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet, on the night of the 20th or 21ſt inſtant, and had been ſeveral times treſpaſſing there before, a red COW, with ſome white on her belly and ſides, about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, ſituate in the lower part of Cheſter county, on a public road, leading from Lancaſter to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruſton's, and three from L. Puſey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreaſed to 50 acres, under water-courſe, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 buſhels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, having two well finiſhed rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large ſtone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the houſe; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well conſtructed ſtone ſtable, a waggon and corn-houſe under one roof; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, two ſtories high, ſupplied by an excellent ſpring handy to the dwelling; there is alſo a tenement ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſeveral other out-houſes. The place is well ſupplied with fruit of different ſorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beſide a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the beſt grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to graſs, being well watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the ſituation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower-ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1780

WAS taken up this morning, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in his meadow in Paſſyunk, near the mouth of Schuylkill, the following creatures, viz. a bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, branded AM in one, and has bad hoofs. A black two year old MARE COLT, and a bay yearling COLT. The owner or owners are deſired to apply to RICHARD BARRY, at the Conneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, agreeable to a law of the State. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchеſter Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Euſtatia, and to be SOLD wholeſale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, ſuitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. roſe blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green ſerges, fine hairbines and cambletts, mens worſted hoſe, white and brown flemiſh ſheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Iriſh and laval linens, German dowlaſs, ditto ozenbrig, Ruſſia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins and humhums, black and white plain, ſpotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and ſattins, ell wd. perſians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink perſians and ſarſnets, mantuas, black ſilk for breeches, black princes ſtuff, womens ſilk mitts, thread hoſe, tablecloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, ſtitching and coloured threads, beſt ſcarf twiſt, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, Engliſh playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and ſciſſars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau deſk furniture, deſk, cheſt and padlocks, handſaws, half-round and three ſquare files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Alſo a few caſks of Six-penny nails, ſeveral boxes of china, Weſt-India rum of a good quality by the hogſhead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf ſugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewiſe two or three iron ſtoves. 6 w.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

PETER and *WILLIAM WIKOFF*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Elfrey's-Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and Weſt-India GOODS, among which are, ſuperfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, ſuperfine India chintz, muſlins, gauzes and ſilks, linen, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other ſtuffs, cotton velvets, ſerge denim, ſerges, baize, rattinets, pluſh, ſilk ſtockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Alſo rum, ſugar, bohea and hyſon tea of the beſt quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, ſome of which is as good as the beſt that ever was brought into this country, which they will ſell by the pipe or leſſer quantity. 6 w.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 7th of Auguſt laſt, an apprentice boy, about 15 years of age, his real name is Robert Martin, but it is reported he now calls himſelf Bob Greenway, he is ſmart, active and ſtrong for his age. Captains of veſſels and all other perſons are hereby warned againſt employing him, becauſe moſt of the world will allow it is rather unreaſonable for parents to palm a child upon a maſter, to feed, cloathe and teach him while he cannot earn any thing, and after having fed, cloathed and taught him for ſeven years, then to decoy him away from the five laſt years of his apprenticeſhip, when he is juſt beginning to be uſeful. Any perſon bringing home ſaid apprentice, ſhall receive the above reward; and any perſon who can inform with certainty where ſaid Robert Martin, otherwiſe Bob Greenway may be found, or what veſſel he is on board of, ſhall receive Two Hundred Dollars from ROBERT BELL, Printer, Bookbinder and Bookſeller, next St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

BROKE into the paſture of Peter Phipps, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of this inſtant, A Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round; the ſaid horſe broke into the paſture with a bridle on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and have him again. PETER PHIPPS.

The 28th of the 10th Month, 1780. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES, RICHARD FOOTMAN, BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N.B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At ſame Place may be had

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit townſhip, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter.

One Thouſand and Fifty-five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter.

* 4 w. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their paſt favours, and hopes, by his attention to buſineſs, for a continuance of their cuſtom, at that commodious and long accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the moſt commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my houſe, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requeſted to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. ‡ DENNIS M'CARTHY.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH-STREET,

The third door from the corner of Fifth-ſtreet.

For particulars, apply to

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jerſey, ſon of John Hunt, deceaſed, late Agent of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, and purchaſer of a propriety or 24th part of Eaſt-Jerſey, hath, for ſome time paſt, undertaken to diſpoſe of the intereſts intruſted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the leaſt colour of title; and hath alſo entered into ſundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, reſpecting the ſaid propriety;----by which means unwary perſons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no conſideration or future recompence in law or equity from ſaid lands. And as I am one of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, and have alſo purchaſed of the ſaid John Hunt, deceaſed, in the year 1766, one-ſixth part of the ſaid propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to aſſure the intended purchaſers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the Weſt-Jerſey Society, and his powers are extinguiſhed by his death:---That the ſaid John Hunt, who died at Winchеſter, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jerſey, will paſs the eſtate to the deviſees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his ſon, Doctor Hunt; and of courſe, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premiſes above deſcribed. And whereas, being the only perſon in America intereſted in the eſtate of the Weſt-Jerſey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joſeph Ball, of Batſto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to ſaid Society, and it now appearing to me that the ſaid Ball has been concerned with ſundry perſons, who are in cuſtody in this city, in ſhipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reaſon to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the ſaid Society, contrary to the truſt I repoſed in him, I do revoke the ſaid Power, and forbid all perſons poſſeſſing or cutting timber off any of ſaid lands under the ſaid Doctor John Hunt, ſaid Ball, or any other perſon; and do give this notice to all treſpaſſers on the lands of the ſaid Society, that I ſhall proſecute them with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jerſey will be pleaſed to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from ſaid lands, and they ſhall be paid, ſo as to ſave the property from being plundered and deſtroyed for very trifling ſums.

JOSEPH REED.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 21, 1780.

THE report made yeſterday on the Petition of GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant in the 10th Pennſylvania regiment, praying to be divorced from his Wife HESTER, by reaſon of her infidelity and infamous conduct, &c. was read the ſecond time, and being conſidered, it was

Reſolved, That the ſaid Giles Hicks be permitted to bring in a bill to divorce him from his ſaid wife Heſter, agreeable to the prayer of his petition, he, the ſaid Giles Hicks, giving previous notice of his deſign and this permiſſion, at leaſt three weeks, in the public news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, intituled, *The Pennſylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiſer.*

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

In conſequence of the above reſolve, I do hereby give public notice, that I have petitioned the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for a Divorce from Heſter Hicks, alias M'Daniel; for which purpoſe a bill is depending before the Houſe, of which ſaid Heſter Hicks, alias M'Daniel, may take notice, in order to make her objections, if any ſhe hath, why ſaid bill ſhould not be paſſed into a law.

GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant, 10th Pennſylvania Regiment.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, near Plymouth Meeting-houſe, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia; there are erected on the ſaid lot, a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, a ſtone barn and ſtable, a frame ſhed, alſo a large ſtone ſtore houſe, where a large ſtore has been kept for many years paſt; a well of excellent water at the door. The ſaid place is ſuitable for any public buſineſs, as there is public entertainment kept there at preſent. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes.

¶ LEVI TRUMP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.